PREFACE

This is the First Administration Report of new State of Karnataka. It has been complied and edited by the Department of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. This Report excludes the report on the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and State Government undertakings.

The first chapter deals with the back-drop and the second chapter deals with legislation and chapter-III administration of justice. Chapters-IV to XVI narrate the working of the several departments of the State, from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.

The Reports for the years 1975-76 onwards will be published soon.

Dated : 17—2—1981

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Additional Chief Secretary.

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CHAPTER I

THE BACKDROP

1. The Land and its resources:

The present State of Karnataka came into being on 1st November 1956 in pursuance of the State's Re-organisation Act, 1956 and acquired its present name on 1st November 1973 till which date the State was known as the State of Mysore.

1.02. The State is situated in the south-western part of the peninsular region of India, between 11°5′ N—19° N latitudes and 74° E—78°30′ E longitudes. The State forms part of the Deccan Plateau of India, with altitudes varying from about 1500 M in the west and, gradually sloping down towards north-east, to 600 M. The State stretches to about 600 Kms. from north to south and about 300 Kms. from west to east, with a coastline of about 300 Kms. in the west. The area of the State is 1.92 lakh Sq. Kms. It is the sixth largest state in India.

1.03. The State is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, the State of Maharastra in the north, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on the east and Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south. For the purpose of administration, Karnataka is divided into four divisions, further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. As per the 1971 Census, there were 26,826 villages and 245 towns. The Capital of the state is Bangalore City situated at the south-eastern corner of the state. Bangalore is the biggest of the 11 cities of the state with a population of nearly 16.54 lakhs; (1971 Census).

1.04. Broadly, four physio-agnonomic regions can be identified: (i) Coastal region, a narrow strip of land along the western coast, (ii) the malnad region; (the land of hills)

mainly a forest belt adjoining and to the east of the coastal region of about 40-60 Kms. in width and extending from Belgaum in north to Kodagu in south. The area lying further east is known as the Maidan Region, further divided into (iii) the Northern Maidan and (iv) the Southern Maidan.

1.05. Mainly four soil types are prevalent: laterite and lateritic soils in the western parts of the state in a longitudanal trip confined to hilly and high rainfall regions of the westernghats and in small patches in Bidar district in the extreme north. Red-loams and Red sandy-loams occur in Southern districts. Vast tracts in the northern Karntaka are covered with black soils. Alluvial soils are mostly found in the plains of the coastal region and river valleys.

1.06. The state receives the major portion of the rainfall from the South-West Monsoons between July and October. In the south eastern parts, the retreating monsoons between mid-October-November are also of some influence; the normal annual rainfall is about 1,355 mms. for the State, actual rainfall for the year 1974 was 1,407 mms. Regionwise: the coastal area receives heavy and dependable rainfall of about 2,500 mms. during May-October; the malnad region between 1,400-2,000 mms. of assured rainfall annually; the area lying further east receives low to medium rainfall of about 700 mms., which is highly variable and therefore less reliable.

1.07. The climate is more or less salubrious and equivable throughout the year. The coastal region has mean monthly temperature between 24°C and 27°C all the year round with a very small daily range of variation of about 3° C. High humidity is common in this region. The malnad region is relatively cool; the monthly mean temperature varying between 18° C and 24° C. The southern

maidan has an equable climate, the northern maidan is a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.08. A number of rivers and streams take birth in the long ranges of dissected hills running north to south of the malnad region. There are two main river systems: (i) rivers rising in the Western Ghats and flowing to the west to join the Arabian Sea which are relatively short and the other (ii) comprising of those coursing over-long distances to the east and draining in to the Bay of Bengal. The Sharavathy, the Nethravathy and the Kali are the important Westward rivers. The Krishna in the north with its major tributaries of the Tungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Ghataprabha and the Bhima, and the Cauvery in the south with its major tributaries of the Hemavathy, the Kabini, the Shimsha and the Arkavathy are the rivers flowing to the east. A watershed separates the northern and the southern maidans into two river valleys, viz. the Krishna in the north and the Cauvery in the south, the former accounting for about 60 per cent of the maidam region.

1.09. About 18.9 per cent of the geographical area of the state is covered by forests. Most of the malnad region is under forests. Evergreen forests mark the malnad region and the narrow strip along the southern boundary of the state. Sandalwood, Teak, Rosewood, Laurelwood, Cedar and Bamboos are some of the economic species found in these forest. The rest of the State is covered by shurb and forests of poor quality. During 1974-75, about 11.44 lakh cubic metres of timber, 1.91 lakh tons of bamboo, 15.48 cubic metres of fire wood and 2,100 tons of sandal-wood were extracted from these forests. Revenues derieved from forests during the year amounted to about Rs. 27.82 crores.

1.10. The 300 Km. long western sea-board provides considerable scope for development of marine fishing

During the year, fish catch was estimated at 72,600 tons of marine fish and 63,600 tons of fresh water fish.

1.11. As per the 1972 Livestock Census the livestock wealth consisted of 100.19 lakh cattle, 32.12 lakh buffaloes, 46.62 lakh sheep, 37.26 lakh goats, 2.61 lakh pigs and 34,000 horses and ponies and 101.62 lakh poultry.

1.12. The State is fairly rich in mineral resources. A variety of minerals occurs in different parts of the state. Karnataka is the only gold producing state in the country: Kolar and Raichur are the gold producing districts. Some parts in Dharawad, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan districts are found to have gold bearing deposits. Deposits of iron ore are fairly abundant, estimated at about 2,000 million tons which are noted for their high iron content. The richest deposits occur in Bellary district. Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Mandya are the other districts where deposits of iron ore occur. Manganese ore occurs in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dharawad districts. Chromite, bauxite, mica, china clay, asbestos, feldspar are some of the other minerals available. Limestone and granite occur extensively in different parts of the state. During the year 1974, 31.42 lakh tons of iron ore (valued at Rs. 7.30 crores), 5.09 lakh tons of manganese ore (Rs. 1.43 crores), 32,000 tons of bauxite (Rs. 0.07 crores,) 24,000 tons of china clay (Rs. 0.04 crores) were mined in the state. In addition, about 3,150 kgs. of gold (Rs. 10.28 crores) and 246 kgs. of silver (Rs. 0.02 crores) were also produced. This apart, 21.78 lakh tons of limestone valued at Rs. 2.14 crores were also exploited.

2. The People

2.01. According to the 1971 Census count, the state had a population of 292.99 lakhs, being the 8th largest

State in the Country in terms of population, and a density of 153 persons per sq. km. as compared to 173 for the country. The southern and western fringe districs are more densely populated.

2.02. In 1971, 221.77 lakh persons (75.7 per cent), were residing in rural areas and 71.22 lakhs (24.3 per cent) in urban areas. The districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum are more urbanised than the rest.

2.03. There were 957 females for every thousand males in 1971 as against 955/1000 in 1961 and 966/1000 in 1951. In the western coastal district of Kakshina Kannada, females out-numbered the males, the sex ratio being 1058/1000 as per 1971 Census.

2.04. The economy of the State is marked by excessive dependance of population on agriculture for its livelihood. As per the 1971 Census, 34.7 per cent (or 101.71 lakh persons) were workers. Of the workers, 66.7 per cent or 67.90 lakh persons) were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Workers in mining and quarrying numbered 52,000 (or 0.51 percent), in manufacturing 10.39 lakhs (or 10.23 per cent and in other tortiary sectors construction, trade and commerce, transport and communications and services) 18.79 lakhs (or 18.47 percent).

2.05. As per the 1971 Census, Hindus constituted the major religious group; numbered 253.32 lakhs (or 86.12 percent) of the total population, followed by Muslims 31.13 lakhs (or 10.62 percent), Christians 6.13 lakhs (or 2.09 percent) and Jains 2.19 lakhs (or 0.71 percent) of the total population. Scheduled Castes and tribes numbered 38.50 lakhs (or 13.14 percent) and 2.31 lakhs (or 0.79 percent) respectively.

2.06. Kannada, the official language of the State and one of the major languages in the country (as per the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India), is spoken by the largest number of persons in the State. As per the 1971 Census, 193.29 lakh persons (or 66.0 percent) returned Kannada as their mother tongue which was followed by Telugu, 23.98 lakhs (or 8.2 percent) Marathi, 11.87 lakhs (or 4.1 percent), Tamil, 9.90 lakhs (or 3.4 percent) Hindi 5.27 lakhs (or 1.8 percent) Malayalam, 4.25 lakhs (or 1.45 percent) and Urdu, 2.64 lakhs (or 0.9 percent). Karnataka is thus one of the most cosmopolitan of the states in India.

3. Agriculture

3.01. Agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. It accounted for more than 60 per cent of the "State Domestic Product", both at current and constant prices during the year 1974-75.

3.02. Land holdings in Karnataka are predominantly small in size. As per the 1971 Agricultural Census, there were 35.51 lakh holdings in the state with an area of 113.68 lakh hectares. Nearly 68 per cent of the holdings were small, below 3 hectares in extent which accounted only for about 26 per cent of total area of all holdings.

3.03. Of the total geographical area of about 190.51 lakhs hectares (according to village papers), 103.06 lakh hectares (or 54.1 percent) were sown during the year. Roughly, 6.7 percent of the net area under the plough was sown more than once during the year. Fallows constituted more than 10 per cent of the net area sown (15.74 lakh hectares).

3.04. During the year 1974-75, 71 percent of the cropped area (78.56 lakh hectaresi were under food crops. The

major food crops were rice, ragi, jowar, maize, bajra, wheat, gram, tur and sugarcane. Among the non-food crops; groundnut, safflower and cotton were major crops. Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi. The state was also one of the major states growing rice (X), jowar (III), groundnut (IV) and cotton (III). Karnataka is also well known for plantation crops of coffee (I), cardamom (II), pepper (II), areca and coconut (II) leading the other states in the production of coffee.

3.05. Yield rates of some of the major crops of the state compared favourably with the all India rates. Yield rates of these crops during the year 1974-75 were (in kgs/hectare) : rice—1,770 (cleaned rice) (1,040), jowar 870, (640), maize 2,800 (950), ragi 870 (870), wheat 190 (1340), gram 475 (570), tur 650 (720), groundnut 780 (720), Sugarcane 81 (tonnes) (51), cotton (lint) 140 (160).

3.06. Food grain production during the year amounted to an all time high of 61.03 lakh tons, of which the share of cereals and millets was 54.76 lakh tons; the balance accounted for by pulses. Out-turn of oilseeds amounted to 8.44 lakh tons, the share of groundnut being 7.38 lakh tons. Output of sugarcane amounted to 9.58 lakh tons (in terms of gur), and of cotton (lint) 8.72 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

3.07. Index of agricultural production (triennium ending 1969-70=100) stood at 127.3 for the State during the year, being the result of a small growth in gross cropped area (index 103.9) and crop productivity (index 122.5).

Note I.—Roman figures in brackets in para 3.04 refer to the rank of Karnataka amongst the States in India.

2. Figures in brackets in Para 3.05 refer to the all-India yield rates.

3.08. Karnataka has considerable irrigational resources. According to present reckoning, some 45 percent of the cultivable land is irrigable. During the year 1974-75, area irrigated constituted 12.3 percent of the net sown area.

Actually, 12.68 lakh hectares were irrigated during the year. The major sources of irrigation were canals 4.82 lakh hectares (or 38.12 percent), tanks 3.7 lakh hectares (or 29.18 percent), wells 3.0 lakh hectares (or 23.7 percent). Rice and sugarcane were the principal irrigated crops, accounting for over 60 percent from the gross irrigated area. Jowar, ragi, wheat, cotton were other important irrigated crops.

4. Industry

4.01. Karnataka has been a pioneer in industrial development. But during the post independence period, the state has lost this place due to a variety of reasons, prominent among which is power shortage, in the development of which also Karnataka was a pioneer. Yet, Karnataka is one of the leading states in the country in the matter of industrial development. The state has well developed, textile, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, electrical and electronics industries. Some of the prestigeous Government of India undertakings are located in the state, most of them at Bangalore. They are the ITI, HAL, HMT, BEL, BEML, Bharath Gold Mines Limited, etc. Some of the prominent state government undertakings are the VISL, Mysore Paper Mills Limited, the NGEF, Government Soap Factory, Government Silk Filatures, Sandalwood Oil Factory etc. Karnataka is also leading in sericulture and accounts for nearly 80 per cent of mulberry silk production in the country.

4.02. The state government have been pursuing enlightened promotional policies for industrial development

of the state, mainly through the promotional agencies **viz.**, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, etc., and the Khadi and Village Industries Board. In addition the Government of India organisations, **viz.**, the Small Industries Service Institute, the Khadi and Vollage Industries Commission have also been contributing considerably.

4.03. At the end of 1974, some 4550 factories were registered under the Factories Act, which had an average daily employment of about 3.27 lakhs. During the year 1974-75, production of some of the major industries were as follows: (all in tonnes) pig iron—1,25,000, finished steel—94,000, steel ingots—1,31,000, ferro-alloys—13,700, cement—11,52,000, sugar—2,78,000, paper—89,000 and vanaspathi—4,000.

4.04. Karnataka is also known for many rural/cottage industries and handicrafts. Handloom, agarbathi making, sandalwood and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidriware, inlay work and stone and bronze sculpture are worth mentioning.

5. Infrastructure

5.01. **Power (Electricity).**—As . already mentioned, Karnataka has been a pioneer in the development of electricity. The first hydro-electric project in India was commissioned at Shivasamudram in the state. The entire electricity generated in the state is from hydro-electric projects. Installed capacity was 967 MWs as against the connected load of 2107 MWs at the end of the year. Some 4,700 million units of electricity were generated as against consumption of 3,748 million units. Consumers during the year numbered 18.16 lakhs, a majority of which (about 60 per cent) were domestic consumers. However, the major

part of the electricity consumed in the state was accounted for by the industries (about 80 per cent). At the end of the year 16,937 villages and towns (or 62.6 per cent of the total) were electrified. Similarly, some 2.06 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised.

5.02. **Transport and Communications.**—At the end of the year, the state had 2,806 kms. of railways including 546 kms. of boardgauge. There were 21 ports dotted along the 300 km. coastline in the west; two of them **viz.,** Mangalore and .Karwar at the southern and northen extremes are intermediate ports and the rest are minor ports. Mangalore has since been developed into an all weather major port.

The state had a 82,200 km. net work of roads at the end of the year of which 51,700 kms. were maintained by the State Public Works Department. About 60 per cent of the roads were surfaced roads; mainly black-topped and water-bound-macadam. Of the PWD roads, 1970 kms. were national highways, 6100 kms. state highways, 14,300 kms. major district roads and the rest consisted of other district and village roads.

At the end of the year 2.01 lakh vehicles of all descriptions were registered in the state, of which more than 50 per cent constituted motor cycles, 20 per cent motorcars and 12 per cent goods vehicles. Bangalore district alone accounted for about 54 per cent of all vehicles registered in the state.

5.03. **Banking.**—Karnataka is one of the advanced states in the Country in the matter of banking. Four of the nationalised commercial banks, **viz.,** Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank are incorporated in the state, in addition to the State Bank of

Mysore, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India. At the end of 1974, were 1,692 branches of commercial banks functioning in the state of which about 45 per cent were located in rural areas. These banks had mobilised, during that year, deposits amounting to Rs. 556.83 crores and advanced Rs. 524.56 crores. Advances to agriculture amounted to Rs. 86.38 crores.

5.04. **Joint Stock Companies.**—229 joint stock companies were registered during the year, 14 went into liquidation and at the end of the year 1,631 joint stock companies including 334 public limited companies were functioning in the state. The companies newly registered had an authorised capital of Rs. 37.73 crores and those of functioning at the end of the year Rs. 114.98 crores.

5.05. **Industrial Finance (term-finance).**—During the year, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation sanctioned 319 applications involving an amount of Rs. 10.47 crores by way of term loans etc. for establishment/expansion of industries in the state. The Karnataka State Industrial investment and Development Corporation sanctioned 11 applications involving Rs. 72.40 lakhs. The outstanding credit by the two agencies amounted to Rs. 28.75 crores and Rs. 2.15 crores respectively.

5.06. **Co-operatives.**—At the end of the year 1974-75 (ending June) about 22,100 societies of all categories were functioning, with a combined membership of 52.91 lakhs. Of the societies, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies numbered 8292 with a membership of 23.41 lakhs. There were 175 Primary Land Development Banks, at the rate of one per taluk, functioning. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies advanced an amount of Rs. 62.13 crores by way of short-term and medium-term loans during the year and recoveries amounted to Rs. 53.07 crores. The 175 Primary Land Development Banks advanced a sum of Rs. 16.85 crores by way of long-term loans during the year.

5.07 **Agricultural Marketing.**—The sale of all major principal agricultural produces is regulated in the State. The notified commodities numbering about 40 (which vary from taluka to taluka,) are to be sold through the regulated markets established under the relevant Act. There were 221 such regulated markets, including sub-markets, functioning during the year. The total turn-over in these markets was valued at about Rs. 317.07 crores during the year. Major commodities, in terms of value transacted in these markets were, paddy (and rice), jowar, maize groundnut, cotton, jaggery, coconut and copra, chillies, onions, potatoes and other oilseeds etc.

6. Labour and Employment

6.01. **Employment.**—Employment in the organised sector stood at 9.5 lakhs (as per EMI Surveys) at the end of March, 1975 of which 68.4 per cent was accounted for by the public sector. Again, industrial employment accaunted for nearly 30 per cent of the total employment in the organised sector. Employment in registered factories was about 3.30 lakhs (1973-74), in mines 21,000, in plantations 32,993 and in shops and establishment, 2,34,449.

6.02. **Labour.**—897 trade unions were registered in the state. The 576 reporting unions had a membership of 3,23,247 of whom 41,953 were women. These unions had an income of Rs. 46.74 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 26.85 lakhs during the year.

Industrial labour absenteeism (15.2 per cent) during the year 1974-75 worsened as compared to the previous year (14.2 per cent). Similarly, plantation labour absenteeism (20 per cent) during the year worsened as compared to the previous year (18 per cent). By and large industrial peace was better during the year as compared to the previous

year: there were 39 strikes involving 18,600 workers leading to the loss of 63,200 mandays during the year as compared to the corresponding figures of 68 strikes, 34,500 workers and 2,78,100 mandays during the previous year. Lock outs, workers involved and mandays lost were also fewer in number as compared to those of previous year. There were 54 closures affecting 7,100 workers as compared to the corresponding figures of 101 and 14,300 respectively during the previous year.

6.03. **Employment Exchanges.**—26 Employment exchanges were functioning in the state. Employment seekers registering with these institutions during the year numbered 1.94 lakhs. The exchanges were able to secure employment for about 12,630 persons. At the end of the year, 3.3 lakh persons were still on the live registers of the employment exchanges.

7. Social Services

7.01. **Education and Literacy.**—As per the 1971 Census, the literacy rate was 31.52 per cent for Karnataka as compared to 29.45 for the country. The districts of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Shimoga and Chikmaglur are above the state average. The districts of Gulbarga (18.7 per cent), Bidar and Raichur, 20 per cent each, Mandya (22.5 per cent) were the most backward districts from the point of view of literacy.

Five Universities (including the Indian Institute of Science) are functioning in the state, with 385 affiliated colleges/institutions. The State is well developed in the matter of technical education, 7 medical colleges, 16 engineering colleges, 2 agriculture (one agri. engg.), one veterinary and one fisheries college, are functioning in the state. In the sphere of school education also, the state has

registered good progress. At the end of 1974-75 36,188 recognised institutions were functioning of which 33,935 were primary (including nursery) schools and 2,253 were high schools. In addition, 334 schools for professional and special education were functioning. Enrolment in primary schools totalled about 42 lakhs. Enrolment in high schools amounted to 4.52 lakhs.

7.02. **Health and Family Welfare.**—At the end of 1974, 1,250 hospitals and dispensaries, with 26,900 beds, were functioning in the state. In addition, 266 Primary Health Centres, 182 Primary Health Units and 352 family welfare centres were functioning.

8. Overall

8.01. **Finances of the State.**—The state witnessed a surplus of Rs. 48.18 crores on its Revenue Account. According to the accounts for the year, the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 413.10 crores as against the expenditure (Revenue Account) of Rs. 364.92 crores. Expenditure on the Capital Account amounted to Rs. 58.92 crores resulting in an overall deficit of Rs. 10.74 crores.

Of the total revenues of Rs. 413.10 crores, the share of tax revenue was 64.32 percent, about three-fourths of which was from state tax revenues. Of the expenditure on revenue account, nearly 70 percent constituted development expenditure.

Of the tax revenue of Rs. 265.70 crores during the year, indirect taxes accounted for nearly 82 percent; the most important of which were sales tax, state excise duties and Union excise duties (State's share). Of the non-tax revenues, earnings from departmental undertakings (37.4 percent) major contribution being from forests (18.9

per cent)-interests (26.4 per cent) and grants-in-aid from the central government (14.9 per cent) were the major contributors.

Of the development expenditure; irrigation, power and agriculture together accounted for the lion share.

At the end of the year 1974-75, outstanding public debt amounted to Rs. 609.25 crores as against Rs. 601.26 crores a year ago.

8.02. **Annual Plan.**—The annual plan outlay for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 110.75 crores as against which the expenditure was Rs. 130.70 crores. Irrigation and power together accounted for 45 percent of the total outlay as well as expenditure. Agriculture and Social and Community Services accounted for about 16 percent each.

8.03. **State Income.**—The State Income of Karnataka was estimated at Rs. 3390.41 crores, at current prices for the year 1974-75 giving rise to a per capita income of about Rs. 1077.35 as compared to the corresponding figures of Rs. 59083.00 crores and Rs. 997.70 respectively for the country.

Contribution of the Primary Sector (including agriculture and allied) to State Income during the year was Rs. 2032.88 crores (59.9 percent), of the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply) Rs. 559.13 crores (16.5 per cent) and other tertiary sectors (transport, storage, trade, services etc.,) Rs. 798.40 crores (23.6 per cent).

8.04. **Prices.**—(i) The average monthly index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Karnataka worked out to 472.87 (1952-53 = 100) during the year 1974. Almost all commodities recorded increases during the year of the year but those of rice, ragi, gram,

tur, groundnut, seasamum, cotton, chillies, and cardamom recorded substantial increases over the year. However, greengram, blackgram, jaggery, and onions recorded marginal declines in their prices for the year.

(ii) Consumer Price Index numbers for working class during 1974 registered upward trends in all the 10 centres in the state. In Bangalore, the index worked out to 305 (monthly average) as compared to 250 for the previous year; an increase of over 20 per cent. Similar upward trends were noticed in all the other centres. The rise in the indices for the food group, however, was much sharper in almost all the centres.

(iii) The consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees also registered upward trends in all the four centres in the state. For Bangalore centre, the monthly average for 1974 worked out to 262 as compared to 218 for the previous year, a jump of over 22 percent.

(iv) The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers for Karnataka also rose sharply from 247 in 1973 to 310 in 1974.

9. General Administration

9.0. **Administrative Divisions.**—For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the State have been grouped into four divisions namely :—

(a) Bangalore Division consisting of :—

(i) Bangalore, (ii) Chitradurga, (iii) Kolar, (iv) Shimoga and (v) Tumkur districts.

(b) Mysore Division consisting of :—

(i) Mysore (ii) Mandya (iii) Hassan (iv) Chikmagalur (v) Coorg and (vi) South Kanara Districts.

(c) Belgaum Division consisting of :—

(i) Belgaum (ii) Dharwar (iii) Bijapur and (iv) North Kanara districts.

(d) Gulbarga Division consisting of :—

(i) Bellary (ii) Gulbarga (iii) Raichur and (iv) Bidar districts.

The administration is carried on by the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

There are two Houses of Legislature, **viz.,** the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the "Vidhana Soudha" at Bangalore. Most of the heads of departments and their offices are also located at Bangalore.

The City of Bangalore is the State Capital. Bangalore has a salubrious climate, well laid out parks, with flourshing educational and other institutions. The City is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the city, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being included in to the limits of Bangalore City Corporation. Apart from this, large industries in the Public Sector are coming alround the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth of the city, both in area and population has aggrevated the problems of water supply, underground drainage system, street conservancy, city roads, street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

9.02. **Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Karnataka during the year.**—Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia continued to be the Governor of Karnataka and fulfiled several engagements during 1974.

9.03. **Visit of Important persons to the State.**—A Good number of 'very important' persons visited the State during the year under report. Names of visiting dignitaries and the period/date of their visit were as given below.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Dignoitaory*	*Period*	
		From	*To*
1	2	3	4
1.	Bulgarian Delegation lead by Eng. Rovemen papar, Deputy Minister for Science and Technological progress.	1-3-1974	1-3-1974
2.	His Holiness Dalai Lama and party	2-3-1974	17-3-1974
3.	Mr. and Mrs. Mogens Kofod Hensen, Journalist, Belingeska Tetende of Copenhengar (Denmark).	3-3-1974	4-3-1974
4.	H. E. Dr. Karim Ahmed Al Haremi, Sultanate of Oman.	3-3-1974	4-3-1974
5.	H. E. Mr. Stanko Todorev, Prime Minister of the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria.	7-3-1974	8-3-1974
6.	H. E. Mr. Ahmed Zaki, Maldivia Prime Minister and party.	8-3-1974	8-3-1974
7.	Shri Mohmed Sham, D., Journalist from Pakistan.	13-3-1974	13-3-1974
8.	Mr. Bofenge Bisek Owaka, Deputy Chief Editor, Kinshasa (Zairse).	19-3-1974	20-3-1974
9.	Zaire Parliamentary Delegation ..	20-3-1974	20-3-1974
10.	Kuwait Minister for Power and Planning.	20-3-1974	20-3-1974

1	2	3	4
11.	H. E. Mr. Shefif Al Maliki, Under Secretary accompanied by three Iraque Delegation.	14-4-1974	18-4-1974
12.	H. E. Mr. Abdulla Ahmed Al Ghanem, Minister for Electricity, State of Kuwait.	18-4-1974	19-4-1974
13.	H. E. Mr. Leopard Sendar Seneghar, President of the Republic of the Seneghal.	22-5-1974	23-5-1974
14.	Sweedish Delegation	28-4-1974	30-4-1974
15.	Her Royal Highness Princes Helen Shaha of Nepal.	20-4-1974	28-4-1974
16.	Mr. Matti Cowen, Head of Press Division, Government of Finland.	22-5-1974	23-5-1974
17.	Yugoslavia Team of six officers headed by Maj. Gen. Z. Rendulie.	22-6-1974	26-6-1974
18.	Mr. Herbert Hoelstetter, Secretary Ministry of Economics and Traffic, Government of Federal Republic of Germany.	7-7-1974	10-7-1974
19.	H. E. Mr. R. S. Perara, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of Sri Lanka.	8-7-1974	8-7-1974
20.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.	11-7-1974	11-7-1974
21.	Shri V. V. Giri, President of India	2-8-1974	4-8-1974
22.	Mr. Gaynbeck, Major of Atwerp (Belgium).	12-8-1974	13-8-1974
23.	His Worship Councellor Isirel Mokli Mituvelu, Mayor of Suva (Fiji).	13-8-1974	18-8-1974
24.	Shri G. S. Pathak, Vice President of India.	14-8-1974	18-8-1974

1	2	3	4
25.	Mr. S. Ratawalte, Director General Export Promotion, Government of Sri Lanka.	5-10-1974	5-10-1974
26.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice President of India.	1-11-1974	7-11-1974
27.	Shri Fakrudin Ali Ahmed, President of India.	19-11-1974	23-11-1974
28.	Smt. Sirimao Bandara Naike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.	1-11-1974	1-11-1974
29.	H. E. Mr. Gaofar Mohmed Nimeri, President, Democratic Republic of Sudan.	28-11-1974	29-11-1974
30.	Dr. G. B. Raj Kumar of Trinidad ..	1-12-1974	4-12-1974
31.	Mr. Gursid, Special Representative of UNEN Daily Organ of Ruling Party of Mangolia.	2-12-1974	4-12-1974
32.	H. E. Dr. Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.	6-12-1974	7-12-1947
33.	Polish Parliamentary Delegation ..	9-12-1974	11-12-1974
34.	Visit of His Majesty Jigme Singhe Wang-chuke, King of Bhutan and Party.	24-12-1974	26-12-1974
35.	Three Member Japanese Broadcasting Corporation Television team.	16-12-1974	16-12-1974
36.	H. E. Mr. Nacho Papazov, Chairman Science Technological Progress, Bulgaria.	21-12-1974	22-12-1974
37.	Education Minister of Sri Lanka ..	15-1-1975	15-1-1975

1	2	3	4
38.	Mr. Rashidi Mufume Kawawa, Prime Minister Second of Tanzania and Party.	19-1 1975	19 1 1975
39.	Deputy Minister of Polish Peoples' Republic.	22-1-1975	22-1-1975
40.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice President of India.	26-1-1975	26-1-1975
41.	Mr. Azid Danishar, Director General of Publicity for Afghanistan.	2-2-1975	2-2-1975
42.	Soviet Minister for Industries ..	4-2-1975	5-2-1975
43.	H. E. Dr. A. Vratusa, Vice Premier of Yugoslovia.	8-2-1975	9-2-1975
44.	Mr. Fancis Blanchard, Director General, International Labour	29-2-1975	29-2-1975

CHAPTER II

Legislation

During the year 1974, thirty six Acts were passed by the Karnataka Legislature. Out of these 19 were substantive enactments and 15 were amending measures. 16 ordinances were promulgated by the Governor during the year. The details are given below :

1. **Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act 1974.**

2. **Karnataka Appropriation Act 1974.**

3. **Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Act 1974.**—Acts to provide the authorisation for payment and appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated fund of the state to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the fiancial years 1968-69, 1973-74 and a part of 1974-75.

4. **Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Act 1974.**..An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the state for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

5. **Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Act 1974.**—An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the state for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

6. **Karnataka Land Reforms Amendment Act 1973.**— About 52 sections were amended 26 sections were substituted 5 new sections were inserted and 8 sections were omitted.

7. **Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1974.**— An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961. Section 48A and 66 were amended Karnataka ordinance No. 3 of 1974 was repealed.

8. **Karnataka Land Reforms (Second amendment and miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961. Sections 133 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 and Section 91 of Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1973 (Karnataka Act 1 of 1974) were amended. Karnataka ordinance No. 6 of 1974 was repealed.

9. **Karnataka Agricultural Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) (Repealing) Act 1974.**—An Act to repeal the Karnataka Agricultural Lands (Prohibition of Alienation Act 1973).

10. **Karnataka Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for immediate effect being given for a limited period to provisions in bills relating to the imposition or increase of taxes.

11. **The Mysore Betting Tax and Race Courses Licensing (Karnataka Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Mysore Betting Tax Act 1932 (Mysore Act IX of 1932) and the Mysore Race Courses Licensing Act 1952 (Mysore Act VIII of 1952).

12. **The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957. Section 6B was omitted and second schedule and fourth schedule were amended.

13. **Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957.

14. **The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Amendment Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Act 1961. Section 3 was amended. Karnataka ordinance No. 5 of 1974 was repealed.

15. **The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Amendments) Act 74.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958.

16. **The Karnataka and Mysore Universities (Amendment Act) 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka University Act 1949 and the Mysore University Act 1956 (Amendment of Bombay Act 20 of 1949 extension of the term of office of the members of the authorities of the Mysore University etc. Repeal of Karnataka Ordinance No. 7 of 1973).

17. **The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards (Postponement of elections) Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for the postponement of elections of members to the Panchayats and Taluk Boards in the State. Arrangements to be made to constitute new Panchayats and Taluk Boards before the expiry of the extended term of the existing Panchayats, Taluk Boards members and administrators.

18. **The Karnataka Housing Board (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act to amend the Karnataka Housing Board Act 1962 Section 2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 24, 50, 71, 72, 74 and 84 were amended. New sections for the Section 6, 10 and 16 were substituted Section 70A, 70B, and 87A were inserted Section 85 was omitted.

19. **The Mysore State Civil Services (Regulation of promotion, Pay and Pension Act 1973.**—An Act to provide for the prospective promotions of Civil servants and to regulate the pay, seniority, pension and other conditions of service of civil servants in the State of Karnataka including those that are allotted or deemed to be allotted to serve in connection with the affairs of the State of Karnataka under or in pursuance of Section 15 of the States Reorganisation Act 1956.

20. **The Karnataka State Servants (Determination of Age) Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for the determination of the age of civil servants.

21. **The Mysore Sheep and Sheep products Development Act 1973.**—An Act to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of sheep and sheep products in the State of Karnataka and for matters connected therewith.

22. **The Karnataka Stamps (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Stamp Act 1957.

23. **The Village Panchayat and Local Board (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959. Sec. 239 was amended Karnataka Ordinance No. 2 of 1974 was repealed.

24. **The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act to amend the Karnataka forest Act 1963.

25. **The Mysore urban water supply and Drainage Board Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for the establishment of a water supply and drainage Board and the regulation and development of drinking water and drainage facilities in the urban areas of the State of Karnataka.

26. **The Karnataka Official Language (amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act to amend the Karnataka Official Languages Act 1963. New Section 5A was inserted.

27. **The Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of betterment contribution and water rate) Amendment Act.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of betterment contribution and water rate) Act 1957. Section 4 and 5 were amended. Orders specifying the betterment contribution payable was revised and Karnataka ordinance No. 4 of 1974 was repealed.

28. **The Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and clearance Act 1973.**—An Act to provide for the improvement and clearance of slums in the state of Karnataka.

29. **The Motor Vehicles (Karnataka Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act 1939.

30. **The Karnataka Electric Supply undertakings (Acquisition) Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for the acquisition of electrical undertakings in the state of Karnataka supplying electricity for the purpose of ensuring better supply of electricity to the General Public.

31. **The Municipal Taxation (Mysore Extension) Act 1973.**—An Act to provide for the extension of the Municipal Taxation Act 1881 (Central Act 11 of 1881) to the whole of the State of Karnataka.

32. **The Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances Amendment Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ministers salaries and allowances Act 1956. Section 5, 6, 6C, 6D, 12 and 13 were amended.

33. **The Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act 1974.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act 1956. Section 5, 6, and 8 to 12 were amended. A new section (Section 12A) was inserted.

34. **The Karnataka Lifts Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for the regulation of the construction, maintenance, and safeworking of certain classes of lifts and all machinery and apparatus pertaining thereto in the state of Karnataka.

35. **The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act 1974.**—An Act to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters.

36. **The Renuka Yellamma Devasthana (Administration Act) 1973.**—An Act to provide for the administration and control of Sri Renuka Yellamma Devasthana in Saundatti.

Ordinances

1. **The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance 1974.**—An Ordinance further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961.

2. **The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 (Amendment of Section 133).

3. **The Karnataka Motor vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Amendment ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Act 1961. Amendment of Section 3, amedment of schedule.

4. **The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance further to amend the Karnataka sales Tax Act 1957 (Amendment of 3rd schedule and insertion of new chapter VIA.)

5. **The Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment contribution and Water rate) Amendment Ordinance 1974.**—An Ordinance further to amend the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of betterment contribution and water rate) Act 1957. Amendment of Section 4 and 5.

6. **The Karnataka Village Panchayats (Postponement of Elections) Ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance to provide for the postponement of elections of members to the panchayats in the state.

7. **The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Ordinance 1974.**

8. **The Mysore University (Extension of term of office of the members of the Authorities) ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance further to extend the term of office of the members of the authorities of Mysore University.

9. **The Mysore university (extension of term of office of the members of the authorities) ordinance 2 of 1974.**— An ordinance further to extend the term of office of the members of certain authorities of the university of Mysore.

10. **The Private Educational Institutions (Discipline and control) ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance to provide for better discipline and control over the private educational institutions in the state which are recognised by the State Government.

11. **The Karnataka Civil Services (Revision of pay of certain category of posts) ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance to revise the scale of pay of certain categories of posts in the Department of Industries and Commerce of the State Government.

12. **The Karnataka Civil Services (classification and scales of Pay) ordinance.**—An ordinance to provide for the classification and scales of pay admissible to non-graduate junior engineers of the Public Works Department of the state of Karnataka.

13. **The Karnataka Legislature salaries (second amendment) ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance further to amend the Karnataka Legislature salaries Act 1956 (Amendment of Section 8, 9 and 13 Insertion of new sections 10B, 10C and 10D).

14. **The Karnataka Ministers salaries and Allowances (Second Amendment) ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance further to amend the Karnataka Ministers salaries and allowances Act 1956 (Amendment of Section 12).

15. **The Karnataka slum Areas (Improvement and clearance Repeal) ordinance 1974.**—An ordinance to repeal the Karnataka slum Areas Improvement and clearance Act 1958 (Repeal of Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1959).

16. **The Karnataka contingency fund (Temporary Amendment ordinance) 1974.**—An ordinance to provide for a temporary increase of the amount of in the Karnataka contingency fund.

CHAPTER III

Administration of Justice

3.1. Civil Justice:

Chief Justice is the Head of the High Court and he is assisted by 12 Judges.

The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 11,88,426 and 47,13,028 respectively.

The number of regular appeals instituted and refiled during the year under report was 1,075 of 2,743 appeals for disposal, 982 appeals of aggregate value of Rs. 2,47,92,890 were disposed of leaving 1,761 appeals pending at the end of the year.

The number of second appeals instituted and refiled during the year under report was 1,607 including the appeals filed and refiled, there were 4,781 appeals for

disposal. Of these 1,112 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 3,669 appeals pending at the end of the year.

The number of Civil revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 1,257 and 2,965 fresh petitions were filed during the year.. Out of the total 4,222 petitions, 2,873 were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,349 petitions.

Out of a total of 9,844 writ petitions, 6,130 petitions were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,714 petitions pending of.

Out of a total of 374 Civil Petitions 188 petitions were disposed off leaving a balance of 186 petitions.

There were 30 District and Session Judges including Additional Judges, 40 Civil Judges including Judges of Small cause Courts and Additional Civil Judges and 170 Munsiffs including Munsiff—Magistrates and Additional Munsiffs. Thus there were 240 officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year.

The following new courts were established during the year.

1. Court of Civil Judge, Davangere in Chitradurga District.

2. Post of Additional Civil Judge in Hubli Dharwar District.

3. Post of Additional Munsiff and JMFC Arsikere.

4. Court of the Additional Munsiff and JMFC Holenarasipur.

The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 1,12,27,927 and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,45,00,108.

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52,999 original suits were pending from the previous year. Out of a total of 40,544 suits instituted during the year, 597 suits were instituted in the courts of the District Judges, 3,170 suits in the courts of the Civil Judges and 36,777 suits in the courts of the Munsiffs. Out of the total number of 96,687 suits 2,084 suits were transferred to other courts and thus 94,603 suits were pending for disposal. Of these, 38,393 suits were disposed of leaving 56,210 suits pending. Out of the total suits pending, 1,26,687 suits were pending for more than a year.

The total number of small cause suits pending at the beginning of the year was 6,273. Excluding 265 suits which were refiled/remanded or received by transfer. The number of suits instituted during the year was 14,185. Out of the total number of 20,723 suits, 352 were transferred to other courts and thus 20,371 suits remained for disposal. Of these, 13,501 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 6,870 suits pending at the close of the year, out of which 880 suits were pending over one year.

The number of miscellaneous cases pending at the beginning of the year was 6,18,420. During the year, 19,627 and 1,871 cases were instituted and refiled/remanded/ received by transfer respectively making a total of 6,39,918. Out of which 81,436 cases were transferred to other courts and thus 5,58,482 cases remained for disposal. Of these 27,676 cases were disposed of leaving 5,30,806 cases pending. More than 4 lakhs of cases were filed under K.A.D.R. Act.

Of the total number of cases disposed of during the year 8,333 cases were disposed of after contest and rest i.e., 19,343 without contest.

The total number of Execution cases for disposal during the year was 62,891. Of these 36,096 cases were disposed of leaving 26,795 cases pending. The number of cases

pending over one year was 6,949. Out of the total disposal, 16,213 cases were disposed of as wholly infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 4,20,56,337.

As against 265 insolvency petitions that came up for disposal 78 petitions were disposed of leaving 187 petitions pending. In 16 petitions receivers were appointed. The total amount of assets realised from insolvents during the year was 3,11,824 and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 1,06,028.

The Total number of Regular Appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 9,463. Out of a total 5,384 appeals 588 were transferred to other courts and thus 14,796 appeals remained for disposal. Of these, 4,756 appeals were disposed of leaving 10,040 appeals pending.

There were 15,585 Miscellaneous appeals pending during the year. Of these 302 appeals were transferred to other courts, 9,270 appeals were disposed of leaving 6,013 appeals at the close of the year.

The library of the High Court was well equipped and action taken to provide subordinate courts with necessary law books for reference.

The work in connection with the Audit of accounts of the Judicial Department continued to be attended to by the staff deputed for the purpose.

No inspection of subordinate Courts was conducted by the High Court during the year.

The system of monthly inspection by the presiding officer was continued. Monthly Statements as well as half yearly statements in respect of all category of cases were scrutinised

carefully and instructions were issued to the presiding officers to dispose of old matters as expeditiously as possible.

The special list system of posting cases in the subordinate Civil Courts in the State was introduced by the High Court from 1st March 1975 with a view to ensure the effective disposal of suits and civil appeals consistent with full and fair hearing without sacrifice of quality and with as little inconvenience as possible to the parties and also for effectively controlling the state of file in the subordinate courts with particular reference to old suits and appeals.

Besides attending to the judicial work, the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court met several times during the year to discuss various problems connected with the administration of justice.

3.2. Criminal Justice

363 criminal appeals involving 645 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 599 appeals involving 1,210 persons were instituted. Of these 687 appeals involving 1,257 persons were disposed of during the year leaving 275 appeals involving 598 persons. Out of the appeals disposed of, 185 appeals involving 256 persons were rejected at the stage of admission. 26 appeals involving 59 persons the sentences were altered (modified) and in 215 appeals involving 398 persons the sentences were confirmed. In 242 appeals involving 516 persons the sentences were reversed and in 19 appeals involving 28 persons the lower court proceedings were remanded for fresh disposal.

Out of 469 appeals against the order of acquittal which were filed during the year 371 appeals were disposed of leaving 98 appeals.

Out of the appeals disposed of, in 128 appeals the orders of the lower courts were upheld in 49 appeals the orders were reversed, in 15 appeals fresh trial was ordered and 179 appeals were rejected at the stage of admission.

Out of the 16 references involving 27 persons, 11 references involving 12 persons were disposed off leaving 5 references involving 15 persons pending. Out of the references disposed of in reference involving 7 persons life sentences were awarded in 3 references involving 3 persons death sentences accorded by the sessions court even set aside, in one reference involving one person the sentence was confirmed and one reference involving one person was remanded for fresh trial.

Out of 50 revision cases involving 240 persons referred to the High Court by the Session Judges and Magistrates in the State are taken by the High Court **Suo-moto** in revision 43 cases involving 214 persons were disposed off leaving 7 cases involving 26 persons pending.

Out of a total of 894 revision petitions involving 2,020 persons, 629 petitions involving 1,309 persons were disposed off leaving 265 petitions involving 711 persons pending.

The number of copies of judgements and order of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year under report were 2,186 and they were scrutinised and action was taken wherever necessary.

Out of the total of 226 criminal petitions, 189 petitions were disposed off leaving 37 petitions pending.

Two cases of contempt involving 4 persons were pending at the begining of the year and remained for disposal since there were no filing, out of which one case involving 2 persons were disposed off leaving one case involving 2 persons pending.

69 petitions for leave to appeal to supreme court were filed and all of the petitions were disposed off.

Out of a total of 190 judges or Magistrates exercising original or appellate jurisdiction, 29 were session judges including Additional Judges and 161 were Magistrates including Additional Magistrates.

Pursuant to the enforcement of new code of criminal procedure 1973 with effect from 1st April 1974, new court of Chief Judicial Magistrate was created in each of the district and one Chief Metropoliton Magistrate to the Metropolitan area of Bangalore. Further the courts of Judicial Magistrates in Bangalore Metropolitan area were re-designated as Metropolitan Magistrates.

The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 79,87,416 and charges amounted to Rs. 1,15,94,641.

The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 2,08,176. Including the persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the courts of the Magistrates was 4,23,968. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3,15,658 were disposed off. The total number of persons convicted was 2,15,797 and persons acquitted or discharged was 81,622. The number of persons against whom cases were pending at the end of the year was 1,02,421.

The number of persons brought to trial for offence, punishable under special and local laws during the year including that from the previous year was 2,67,691. Of the total number of persons brought to trial, the cases against 2,33,203 persons were disposed of; of whom 1,94,228 persons were convicted.

Out of a total of 3,00,989 cases in magistrate courts, 3,397 cases were transferred to other courts and 2,97,592 cases remained for disposal. Of these 2,51,723 cases were disposed off leaving 45,869 cases pending. The number of criminal cases for disposal was the largest in Bangalore District **i.e.,** 72,222 and the lowest in Bidar District **i.e.,** 4,103.

Out of the total 27 cases in session court 12 cases were disposed off leaving 15 cases pending.

The total number of cases before the Magistrates was 2,95,923 involving 4,18,079 persons. Of these 2,50,645 cases involving 3,15,658 persons were disposed of leaving 45,278 cases involving 1,02,421 persons pending at the end of the year.

The total number of miscellaneous cases pending at the beginning of the year both before the sessions judges and the magistrate was 21,972. Out of these, 17,327 cases were disposed of leaving 4,645 cases pending at the end of the year.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year under report in subordinate criminal courts in the state was 1,12,324. Of these, 14,764 witnesses were examined in the courts, of session judge and 97,560 witnesses in the courts of Magistrates.

The total number of adult offenders dealt with under probation of offenders Act during the year was 5,199. Of these 3,439 offenders were released on admonition; 847 offenders were released on probation without supervision, 521 offenders were released on probation on furnishing security or incharge of a probation officer specially appointed by the court, 352 offenders were released on probation and placed under the supervision of probation

officers, 33 offenders were released on probation and to be required to reside at a probation house or other places and 7 offenders were released on probation with a requirement to pay compensation to the victim.

Of the total number of offenders dealt with during the year under report, 2,686 offenders were below 21 years and the rest i.e., 2,513 were above 21 years.

Of the total 1,758 session cases involving 8,414 persons for disposal, 116 cases involving 314 persons were transferred to other courts. Thus 1,642 cases involving 8,100 persons remained for disposal. Of these, 1,066 cases involving 4,260 persons were disposed of leaving 576 cases involving 3,840 persons pending at the end of the year.

The institution of sessions cases was the highest in Belgaum District i.e., 171 and the lowest in Mandya District i.e., 20.

Out of the total 2,863 criminal appeals involving 4,438 persons 12 appeals involving 12 persons were transferred to other courts. Of the remaining 1,943 appeals involving 2,795 persons were disposed of leaving 908 appeals involving 1,631 persons pending.

Of the total 232 criminal miscellaneous appeals in sessions court involving 359 persons, 187 appeals involving 282 persons were disposed of leaving 45 appeals involving 77 persons pending.

Of the total 15 appeals in magistrate courts involving 21 persons for disposal, 2 appeals involving 2 persons were disposed of leaving 13 appeals involving 19 persons pending.

Of the total 1,059 revision cases for disposal, 715 cases were disposed of leaving 344 cases pending at the end of the year.

41 persons were sentenced to death by the sessions judges and the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life was 196. The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment was 18,391 and 7,667 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months and below and 1,429 persons were imprisoned for periods exceeding 6 months.

The number of persons fined was 2,00,044. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 67,43,158 and the amount of fine realised was Rs. 61,43,921 the amount paid by way of compensation to victims was Rs. 37,081.

3.3. Prosecutions.

There were two Directors of Prosecutions, one for the revenue divisions of Bangalore and Mysore with headquarters at Bangalore and another for the revenue divisions of Belgaum and Gulbarga with headquarters at Dharwar. The Directors were assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Public Prosecutors and other ministerial staff. The Directorate examines the copies of judgements and orders sent by the prosecutors and some of the cases were referred to Government for appeal/revision etc., 15,964 Judgements mere examined during the year and 549 cases were referred for appeal/revisions. The Directorate has given opinion in several complicated cases to the Investigating Agency besides advising the Government in matters of withdrawal of cases. The prosecutors were encouraged to consult the Directorate in all important matters. Daily progress reports were called for from the Investigators as well as from the prosectors in order to keep an effective check over the functions of the Investigators and prosecutors. Efforts were made to tone up the efficiency of the prosecuting machinery and also to bring about effective and cordial relation between the working of the Investigating agency and prosecuting agency to achieve better results in the administration of criminal justice.

CHAPTER IV.

Personnel and Administrative Reforms

Administrative Training Institute, Mysore

The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore was set up by the Government of Karnataka in 1967 in order to cater to the training needs of the State Government Staff.

The Institute is headed by a Senior IAS Officer. A managing committee with the Development Commissioner as the Chairman, the Director of the Institute as Member-Secretary and other Senior Officers of the State Government as members constituted to lay down the policies and to give directions for the improvement of the training programmes, continued to function during the year.

The objectives of the Institute are to provide (1) institutional training to the directly recruited probationers of the Karnataka Administrative Service and Other Civil Services, (2) refresher training to inservice personnel in different departments of Government. (3) orientation training to officers promoted to higher posts in the State Government and to others engaged in development administration and to organise seminars, conferences, workshops etc. on developmental activities and modern techniques of administration as also field studies and research pertaining to important aspects of administration.

The factulty consisted of one Director, one Joint Director, 6 Deputy Directors and five part-time members. A number of scholars, administrators and specialists were invited as guest speakers.

The Institute conducted 2 foundation courses, 19 other courses on various subjects and trained 433 officers. It also

organised various seminars and a conference of training co-ordinators. Recreational facilities, hostel facilities, etc., were provided to trainees.

A number of training/teaching techniques like lecture-cum-discussions, group discussions, individual assignments, study tours, practicals, audio-visual aids etc., were used in these course.

The institute has a library consisting of 15,276 books. An expenditure of Rs. 4,75,000 was incurred during the year 1974-75 as against the budget provision of Rs. 6,60,000.

Four District Training Institutes were started at Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad and Gulbarga districts.

4.2. Hospitality Organisation and Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Superintendent of guest houses is the administrative head of the Guest Houses viz., Kumara Krupa Guest House at Bangalore, Government House, Chamundi House, Ridge House and Jaladarshini Guest Houses at Mysore and Karnataka Government Guest Houses at Ooty. These houses continued to provide lodging, boarding and transport facilities to VIPs, dignitaries and Central and State Government Officers according to the prescribed rules.

The total income and expenditure of the Guest Houses for 1974-75 are indicated below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Guest House	Receipts	Expenditure
1.	Kumarakrupa Guest House, Bangalore	75301.57	536103.06
2.	Government House, Mysore ..	89600.00	170920.00
3.	Chamundi House, Mysore ..	35701.17	53435.09
4.	Karnataka Government Guest House, Ooty.	54510.50	40988.20
	Total ..	255113.24	801446.35

Fourteen new cars at a total cost of Rs. 4,63,326 were purchased during the year for the official use of the Ministers, Carpets, Curtains and Sofa covers worth of Rs. 8,922 were purchased by the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department and handed over to the Guest House, Bangalore.

The work done in the Government Guest Houses at Bangalore, Mysore and Ooty was, on the whole satisfactory.

The office of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka, New Delhi continued to provide effective and timely liaison between the various Departments and Organisations of the State Government and the various ministries and organisations of the Government of India.

The total expenditure for the year on account of salaries and office expenses was Rs. 1.47 lakhs.

The Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi continued to provide lodging, boarding, transport facilities etc.. according to the prescribed rules.

The total expenditure on account of salaries and office expenses was Rs. 6.74 lakhs for the year under report.

A net increase of Rs. 62,998 in the income of the Bhavan was observed during the year.

4.3. Karnataka Gazetteer Unit

In accordance with an all India Plan, a scheme for publication of Gazetteers was being carried out in the State. The objective of the scheme was to prepare and publish District Gazetteers in English for all 19 districts in addition to a State volume in both English and Kannada. The Scheme was included in the Fifth Five Year Plan as a spill-over

scheme. The district Gazetteers are the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the districts and are of abiding interest and value to the Society. These Gazetteers are intended to serve as important and reliable reference volumes of a high standard from the points of view of accuracy and objectivity as well as presentation. They give an integrated picture of the many aspects of life of the people and the area they inhabit.

The Shimoga District Gazetteer, the 13th in the series was completed after collection and verification of a mass of requisite source materials from numerous quarters. The chapters and appendices were drawn up after sifting the material gathered. The typescripts of the 19 chapters and the apendices were sent to the Members of the State Gazetteer Advisory Committee and the Central Gazetteer Unit, New Delhi for offering their suggestions.

The State Gazetteer Advisory Committee met on 30th April 1974 and considered in detail the proposed tentative synopsis of the State volume received from the Central Gazetteer Unit and offered many suggestions for forwarding to the Central Gazetter Unit. The draft chapters of the Shimoga District Gazetteer were also considered by the State Gazetteer Advisory Committee at its meetings held on 4th November 1974 and 25th February 1975. Many suggestions offered by the members of the committee and the Central Gazetteer Unit were carried out. The suggestions of the Central Gazetteer Unit were awaited.

Besides this, the work of collection of materials for the Bidar District Gazetteer, the 14th in the series was pursued with many sources by touring in the district correspondance etc. Some source materials in respect of various other districts were also collected.

6.4. State Vigilance Commission

The Karnataka State Vigilance Commission was constituted primarily to investigate into the complaints of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or other kinds of malpractices levelled against State Government servants. Subsequently the employees of the local authorities were also brought under the purview of the commission.

Shri C. Govindaraju was the State Vigilance Commissioner during the year 1974-75. The functions of the commission were performed by its Directorate, Bureau of Investigation and Technical Audit Cell under the overall control and supervision of the Vigilance Commissioner.

3 297 complaints were received by the Commission during the year. Out of these, 236 cases were referred for investigation and the balance were filed. 83 cases pending from previous years were also taken up for investigation. Investigation were finalised on 157 cases and 162 cases were pending at the end of the year. 71 cases were referred by Government to the commission. Out of the total 193 such cases (including the opening balance of 122) 112 cases were disposed off. 24 traps were laid during the year and 22 trap cases were investigated.

The Bureau of Investigation investigated 319 cases including 83 cases of the previous year. Action was taken on 64 cases and 6 cases were referred to the Inspector General of Police for taking action.

The Technical Audit cell received 240 petitions and of these 59 were filed as no further action was considered necessary. 107 cases were referred to Heads of Departments for disposal, 15 cases were sent to the Special Inspector General of Police, Bureau of Investigation. 59

cases were taken up by the Technical Audit Cell for investigation. Of these, 27 cases were closed and investigation on 8 cases were completed. Out of the total 142 cases referred by Government for investigation (including our opening balance of 35 cases) 92 cases were disposed off.

In the course of investigation it has come to light that in several cases it was not possible to prove the misconduct in view of the fact that there were no specific rules to fix up responsibility. It was further noticed that there were several defects in existing administrative rules procedures. In such cases, suggestions have been made to Government to review the existing rules and procedures. Though the recommendations made by the vigilance commission on the investigation reports sent to Government have been accepted in a majority of cases, there have been some cases where the Government have not agreed to such recommendations made.

Government ordered enquiries in 204 cases and 189 cases were pending at the begining of the year. Of these, enquiries were completed in 98 cases.

Representation of grievances were received from Government officials and general public. These grievances were brought to the notice of the concerned Heads of Departments.

In recognition of meritorious work rendered by them 25 police inspectors, 25 police sub-inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 14 Head Constables, 8 Police Constables and 2 drivers of the Bureau of Investigation were suitably rewarded during the year 1974-75. Three police sub-inspectors were also deputed to undergo refresher training at Police Training College, Mysore.

CHAPTER V

Finance

5.1. State finance

The budget estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met from revenue for the year 1974-75 with corresponding figures for 1973-74 are shown below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	197 -74		1974-75		
	Budget estimates	*Actual*	*Budget estimates*	*ctual*	*A*
1	2	3	4	5	
Revenue receipts	33,196	36,859.68	36,732	41.310.07	
Expenditure met from revenue	39,895.41	35,983.15	36,280.71	36,49: .33	

The increase in revenue over 1973-74 was Rs. 4,450.39 lakhs whereas the increase in expenditure from revenue account was Rs. 509.18 lakhs.

The total revenue of Rs. 41,310.07 lakhs during the year was made up of Rs. 22,641.24 lakhs Tax revenue, Rs. 12,537.33 lakhs non tax revenue and Rs. 6,131.50 lakhs grants in aid and contributions. The expenditure on revenue account was made up of Rs. 10,637.16 lakhs on general services, Rs. 13,578.79 lakhs on social and community services, Rs. 11,566.14 lakhs on Economic Services and Rs. 710.24 lakhs on grants in aid and contributions. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 4,817.74 lakhs.

CHAPTER V

Details of tax revenue according to principal heads for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown below.

Head	Tax Revenue 1973-74	(Rs. lakhs) 1974-75	Increase or decrease
A. Taxes on Income and Expenditure :			
1. Taxes on income other than corporation tax.	2,824.87	2,730.67	— 94.20
2. Taxes on agricultural income ..	143.51	160.95	+ 17.44
B. Taxes on Property and Capital Trabsactions :			
1. Land Revenue	526.63	695.08	+ 168.45
2. Stamps and Registration fees	751.86	1,284.54	+ 532.68
3. Estate Duty	53.83	51.85	— 1.98
C. Taxes on Commodities and Services :			
1. State Excise	3,763.93	4,753.92	+ 989.99
2. Sales tax	6,822.31	9,363.49	+ 2,541.18
3. Taxes on vehicles	1,201.74	1,266.39	+ 64.65
4. Taxes on goods and passengers	379.83	629.39	+ 249.56
5. Taxes and duties on Electricity	597.96	490.81	— 107.15
6. Other taxes and duties on commodities and services.	851.14	1,214.15	+ 363.01
Total	17,917.01	22,641.04	+ 4,723.03

The non-tax revenue for 1974-75 was made up of interest receipts, devidend and profits of Rs. 3,954.25 lakhs and other non-tax revenue of Rs. 8,583.08 lakhs as against corresponding figures of Rs. 5,032.52 lakhs and Rs. 6,755.16 lakhs

respectively for 1973-74. As far as receipts through grants in aid and contributions were concerned the breakup was as shown below:

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1973-74	1974-75
Grants in aid from Central Government ..	4,140.76	2,258.80
State's share of Union excise duties ..	3,013.63	3,872.70
Total ..	7,154.39	6,131.50

The expenditure under revenue account under important heads during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	*Expenditure*		*Increase or decrease*
	1973-74	1974-75	
A. **General Services:**			
a. Organs of State ..	395.71	500.47	+ 104.761
b. Fiscal Services ..	970.61	1,157.43	+ 186.81
c. Interest payment and Debt Servicing ..	6,530.07	4,863.70	-1,666.32
d. Administrative Services ..	2,620.40	2,851.39	+230.99
e. Pensions & miscellaneous general services.	994.12	1,204.11	+209.99
B. **Social and Community Services**	13,702.57	13,578.79	-123.78
C. **Economic Services:**			
a. General economic services ..	335.95	443.53	+ 107.58
b. Agriculture and allied services ..	4,738.44	4,857.1	-
c. Industry and minerals ..	1,816.25	2,785.30	+ 969.05
d. Water and power development ..	2,039.91	2,281.03	+ 241.12
e. Transport and communications ..	1,213.50	1,198.44	- 14.92
f) Grants in aid and contributions ..	651.70	710.1	- 59.4
Grand Total ..	35,983.15	36,492.33	509.18

The total capital expenditure outside the revenue account during 1974-75 was Rs. 5,892.04 lakhs as compared to Rs. 5,068.61 lakhs during 1973-74. The breakup according to important heads is as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	1973-74	1974-75	*Increase or decrease*
A. General Services ..	264.94	30.58	— 234.36
B. Social & Community Services	344.74	385.27	+ 40.53
C. Economic Services ..	4,458.93	5,476.19	+1,017.263
Total ..	5,068.61	5,892.04	+ 823.43

Receipts and disbursement under public debt and loans and advances, during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	*Increase or desreace*
Receipts			
A. **Public debt:**			
1. Internal debt of the State Government.	17,161.93	10,550.38	—6,611.55
2 Loans and advances from Central Government.	11,258.01	5,169.42	—6,088.59
B. **Loans and advances** ..	2,030.68	1,811.84	— 218.84
Total receipts ..	30,450.62	17,531.64	12,918.98

	Expenditure			
A.	**Public debit :**			
	Internal debt of the State Government.	14,477.16	10,937.58	—3,539.58
	Loans and advances from Central Government.	8,463.10	3,982.75	—4,480.35
B.	**Loans abd advances** ..	5,807.41	4,254.32	—1,553.09
	Total Expenditure	28,747.67	19,174.65	—9,573.02

Receipts and disbursements during 1974-75 under contingency fund were Rs. 347.70 lakhs and Rs. 129.23 lakhs respectively as against corresponding figures of Rs. 59.52 lakhs and Rs. 338.90 lakhs for the year 1973-74. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 288.18 lakhs in receipts and a decrease of Rs. 209.67 lakhs in expenditure.

Receipts and disbursements during 1974-75 under public account were Rs. 50,673.52 lakhs and Rs. 49,103.14 lakhs respectively as against corresponding figures Rs. 95,225.82 lakhs and Rs. 91,536.72 lakhs respectively. Receipts and disbursements under important funds were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	*Increase or decrease*
	Receipts		
1. Small savings and provident fund etc.	906.42	1,043.63	+ 137.21
2. Reserve funds ..	3,491.5	2,034.60	— 1,457.35
3. Deposits and advances ..	16,707.0	7,023.540	— 9,683.865
	Disbursements		
1. Small savings and provident fund etc.	555.08	702.46	+ 147.38
2. Reserve funds ..	231.44	1,231.71	+1,000.27
3. Deposits and advances ..	16,384.22	7,590.57	—8,793.65

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5.2. **Commercial taxes.**—The Commissioner of Commercial taxes is the head of the Department. From the year 1974-75 Assistant Commercial tax Officers have been appointed as Sales Tax Recovery Officers in addition to the Revenue Recovery Officers and they have been given adequate powers to enforce recovery.

The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 103.07 Crores and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.92 Crores.

The following four enactments were administered by the Commercial tax department.

1. The Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957 (KST Act).
2. The Central Sales Tax Act 1958 (CST Act)
3. The Karnataka Entertainment Act 1958 (KET Act)
4. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act (KAIT Act).

The KST Act 1957.—A total revenue of Rs. 76.74 crores from 1,13,144 registered dealers was collected during the year under report. Altogether 1,51,682 assessments were to be disposed off during the year and out of that 1,11,659 assessments were disposed off leaving a balance of 40,023. There were 12,887 old appeals and 11,410 new appeals and out of these 11,986 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 12,311. There were 1,986 offences pending at the beginning of the year and 26,367 offences were committed during the year. Out of these 26,488 offences were compounded leaving a balance of 1,865.

During the year the Commissioner of Commercial taxes undertook revisions of 93 cases out of which 77 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 16 cases. The Deputy

Commissioner (Commercial taxes) of the administrative divisions have disposed off 434 revision cases out of 751 leaving a balance of 317. Out of the 801 old 5,038 new prosecutions launched 3,991 were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,848 cases. The demand collection and balance under KST are Rs. 84.10 Crores, 76.74 Crores and 7.36 Crores respectively.

The C.S.T. Act 1958:

A revenue of Rs. 17.12 Crores was realised under CST Act from 35,621 registered dealers. There were a total of 56,103 assessments to be disposed off and out of these 31,118 assessments were disposed off leaving a balance of 24,985. There were 1,823 old and 1,135 new appeals and out of these 1,886 appeals are disposed off leaving a balance of 1072 appeals.

The Deputy Commissioner (CT) disposed of 57 revision cases cut of 76 leaving a balance of 19 cases. Out of 154 prosecutions launched 143 were disposed off leaving a balance of 11. The demand, collection and balance under CST were Rs. 20.07 Crores, Rs. 17.12 Crores and Rs. 2.95 Crores respectively.

The K.E.T. Act 1958:

The total revenue under KET Act 1958 were Rs. 7.59 crores. Collected from 935 cinema theatres. Out of the 22 appeals 9 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 13 appeals. There were 430 offences and all the 430 offences were compounded. Out of the 48 prosecutions launched 31 were disposed off leaving a balance of 17. The demand collection and balance under KET Act were Rs. 7.70 Crores, Rs. 7.59 Crores and Rs. 0.11 Crores.

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The KAIT Act 1959:

A total revenue of Rs. 1.62 crores was collected from 22,895 assessees. Out of a total of 54,961 assessments to be disposed off 22,895 assessments were disposed leaving a balance of 32,066. Out of 2,827 appeals 831 were disposed off leaying a balance of 1,996. The demand, collection and balance under KAIT Act were Rs. 2.76 crores Rs. 1.62 crores and Rs. 1.14 crores respectively.

The total revenue collected by the Commercial Tax department during the year 1974-75 was Rs. 103.07 whereas the total revenue collected during 1973-74 was Rs. 75.17 crores. This increase can be attributed to the efforts towards additional mobilisation of revenue, inflationary trend prevailing throughout the year, as well as to the tightening up of administrative machinery and intensive vigilence organised during the year.

From the year 1974-75 Assistant Commercial Tax officers have been appointed as Sales Tax Recovery officers in addition to the Revenue Recovery Officers and they have been given adequate powers to enforce recovery. The department also started the publication of a Quartely Bulletin for the guidance of officers of the department and others. The bulletin gives details regarding amendments to Acts and Rules administered by the Department, notifications clarifications issued by the authorities, rulings of Courts, tribunals etc.

The administration of the Commercial Tax department for the year 1974-75 was on the whole satisfactory.

5.3. Government Insurance

The Department is headed by a Director.

Life Insurance Branch

During the year, 13,627 proposals resulted in policies amounting to a total assured sum of Rs. 5.161 crores with a yearly premium income of Rs. 24.72 lakhs. The business declined slightly in 1974-75. As such intensive inspection of all departments was found necessary inorder to detect all uninsured and under insured cases and take follow up action in all such cases in order to procure more business.

In all there were 2,182 claims outstanding as on 31st March 1975 involving a sum of Rs. 16.19 lakhs.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1.951 crores had been sanctioned as loan to policy holders.

The Life Fund Balance as on 31st March 1975 was Rs. 19.609 crores.

A sum of Rs. 270 had been paid during 74-75 from Family Pension Fund.

Motor Insurance Branch

8,841 vehicles were insured during the year with a Premium income of Rs. 10.60 lakhs. There has been decline in Motor Insurance busines ever-since the nationalisation of General Insurance business. Claims settled during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6.69 lakhs. The Motor Insurance Fund balance as on 31st March 1975 was Rs. 59.25 lakhs.

Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund

The Hyderabad State Life Insurance Policies continued to be serviced by the KGID as a closed fund in respect of personnel transferred from the former State of Hyderabad.

5.4. Small Savings and Karnataka State Lottery

Substantial additional income which accrues to agriculturists as a result of Plan Programme is not always channalised into productive activity. In this context the department of Small Savings puts forth efforts to tap this vast potential for savings in the rural sector. Several new schemes have been formulated for this purpose.

A special drive was launched in order to secure post office Savings Accounts during the loan period of the year i.e. from July to October. Special drive to secure lumpsum investments has also been launched. The gross amount of Small Savings collection during the year was Rs. 43.14 crores and the net amount was Rs. 20.31 crores.

The lottery scheme which was introduced in 1969 was continued during the year and 10 draws were held. A gross income of Rs. 1.87 crores was received as against the expenditure of Rs. 1.28 Crores. The net income during the year was Rs. 59 lakhs.

The quantum of sales which was initially of the order of one crore tickets a month had fallen to 12-15 lakhs tickets a month. This decline is attributable to some extent to the introduction of income tax on lottery winnings from January. Due to efforts made to arrest further decline by intensifying propaganda and publicity and revising prize pattern, the sales were stabilised now so as to reach 15 lakhs tickets a month.

The administration of the Directorate of Small Savings and Karnataka State Lottery during the year on the whole was satisfactory.

5.5. Karnataka State Accounts

The controller is the Head of the Department and is assisted by Senior Deputy Controllers, Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers. Out of a total staff strength of 2,286 persons working in this department, 542 were in State Accounts Department, 999 Accounts unit of Public Works Department, 500 other departments of Government and 245 on foreign service.

The amount spent over administration of the Department rose from Rs. 26.72 lakhs in 1972-73 to 33.19 lakhs in 1974-75. A demand of Rs. 10.51 lakhs towards audit charges was raised during the year. The arrears amounted to Rs. 10.61 lakhs as on 31st March 1975.

The Divisional Commissioners in respect of Municipalities and the Assistant controllers of Local Audit Circles in respect of Taluk Development Boards were addressed by the controller State Accounts Department to arrange for the recovery of audit fees due from Municipalities and Taluk Development Boards.

Six new institutions were added for audit purpose by the State Accounts Department. Fifteen special audits were also conducted during the year.

Out of 6,002 institutions programmed for audit during the year, 4,689 institutions were audited. The Audit done during the year amounted to approximately 78 per cent of the Annual Audit Programmed and covered only about 50 per cent of the number of institutions.

Surcharge cases involving a sum of Rs. 15.40 lakhs were pending at the begining of the year. During the year, 29 cases involving a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs were recommended for institution of surcharge proceedings, out of which a sum of Rs. 596 was only recovered and credited.

5.6 Treasuries.—The Director of Treasuries is the Chief controlling authority. The Director of Treasuries was assisted by two Deputy Directors, 25 Assistant Directors including District Treasury Officers, Superintendent of Stamps, Special Officer for Compulsory Deposit Scheme and 46 Assistant Treasury Officers. There are 19 District Treasuries in the State. At the beginning of the year 165 Sub-Treasuries were functioning in the State. Out of them 131 were banking and 34 were non-banking sub-treasuries two sub-treasuries were converted into banking sub-treasuries during the year. Thus there were 133 banking and 32 non-banking sub-treasuries at the end of the year. These sub-treasuries were opened to afford better facilities to the Public and Departmental Offices of the localities in conducting Government Cash transactions.

During the year 47 inspections of District and Sub-Treasuries were conducted by the Directorate and 329 inspections of Sub-Treasuries were conducted by the District Treasury Officers. Non-reconciliation of balances by the Administrators of the local fund accounts and personal deposit accounts, non-rendering of certificates of acceptances of balances by Administrators, closure of inoperative P. D. Accounts were some of the mistakes observed during inspections. Suitable instructions were issued to rectify these mistakes. The Treasury Officers were instructed to make earnest efforts to dispose off the pending cases at the earliest.

The normal balance fixed for the non-Bank Sub-Treasuries in the State was Rs. 17.42 lakhs for the year 1974-75 as against 18.97 lakhs for 1973-74. The reduction was due to conversion of two non-bank Sub-Treasuries into Bank Sub-Treasuries.

The system of transmission of passed bills in Locked box was implemented in 13 Banking Sub-Treasuries during the year. The system covered 129 Banking Sub-Treasuries as at the end of 1974-75.

The work relating to the furnishing of inputs to the Computer Centre has been taken up by all the Treasuries in the State. Inorder to exercise effective scrutiny of the forms and to minimise errors, additional staff consisting of one of post of Assistant Treasury Officer, One Head Accountant, One Deputy Accountant and Six First Division Clerks has been sanctioned and they are working under the direct control of the Manager Computer Centre. The system of payment of bills at the Treasuries by means of cheques which was already in existence in the State Huzur Treasury and District Treasury at Bangalore and the District Treasuries of Gulbarga division, were to be introduced in other District Treasuries also. The system has been introduced in the District Treasuries of Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore and Bellary with effect from 11th July 1973. The proposal to extend this scheme to another 4 District Treasuries Viz., Shimoga, Karwar, Dharwar and Tumkur has since been sanctioned by Government and preliminary arrangements are being made for the implementation of the scheme in these Treasuries.

An expenditure of Rs. 90.01 lakhs was incurred against the budget provision of Rs. 92.60 lakhs during 1974-75.

CHAPTER VI

6.1. Excise.—In all, 3,655 persons were working in the department of excise including 33 class I officers 10 were on deputation from A.Gs. Office, 100 from Police Department, 13 from Forest Department and 2 from Survey Department.

The distilleries at Mandya, Ugarkhund, Hospet and Sankeshwar and Bangalore continued to operate during the year. Rectified spirits from Molasses, Indian Liquors and arracks were manufactured. The previlages of vending of arrack for the year 1974-75 in all the districts were sold by public auction and the accepted bids amounted to approximately 19 crores.

The duty and price of arrack per litre (strength of 35°) is 2.50 and 2.03 respectively. In addition to the above, sales tax at the rate of 6 per cent and Health and Education cess at the rate of 9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per litre were levied. There were 5,871 arrack shops and 167 arrack bonded depots and the consumption during the year was 3,59,81,149 litres. Annual consumption of arrack per 100 persons worked out to 122.70 litres. Eleven firms which were engaged in the manufacture of Indian made foreign liquors continued to do so during the year under report and more than 1 crore bulk litres of liquor was produced. About 80 per cent of the liquors produced were exported to places outside the state recovering an amount in cash at the rate of Rs. 1/- per bulk litre. The duty on Indian liquors for consumption within the State continued to be Rs. 17/- per bulk litre and litre fee at the rate of Rs. 3.40 bulk litre was collected. The revenue realised for the year was about Rs. 97.95 lakhs. Concessions to Defence services were extended.

The quantity of Beer manufactured during the year was 1,17,14,084 bulk litre. A duty at the rate of Rs. 1 and litre fee at the rate of Rs. 0.60 per bulk litre was levied. The revenue realised from exports amounted to about Rs. 5.42 lakhs. There were 74 beer taverns and the amount collected was Rs. 6.98 lakhs.

The previlage of vending toddy was sold by public auction. The number of excise trees tapped was 4,36,400. The total revenue derived from toddy was about Rs. 8.542 crores and the total No. of shops in operation was 5,975. The sale of Ganja has been prohibited in the State. Opium continued to be issued only to licensed addicts and for medicinal and scientific purposes.

During 1974-75, 9,32,869 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations were manufactured and the revenue derived was about Rs. 17.01 lakhs.

125 dangerous drug licences of the previous year were renewed. The quantity of dangerous drugs imported into the State was 357.5 Kgs.

As on 1st July 1974, 23,166 cases relating to various excise crimes were pending disposal. 5,191 cases were detected during the year and out of the total number of 28,357 cases 7,278 cases were disposed leaving a balance of 21,079 cases.

Illicit manufacture of liquors in the State and the smuggling of liquors from the neighbouring States continued to be the most important problem to be tackled to safeguard the revenue of the department. The ten divisional intelligence Bureaus and the central Excise Intelligence Bureau at Bangalore are tackling this problem and they have been successful in bringing about marked improvement in this direction thereby resulting in increase of revenue.

The previlage of collection of Mowhra flowers in Gulbarga district was auctioned for Rs. 22,500.

In Yelandur taluk of Mysore prohibition was continued. In this taluk the enforcement of prohibition continued to

be under the Police Department while administration rested with the Excise Department.

The total excise revenue collected during the year was about Rs. 47.544 crores and the expenditure, including pay and allowances of the staff, was about Rs. 2.887 crores.

6.2. Film Unit

The Film Unit, established in the year 1966 as a separate Department has put forth efforts to encourage production of films of high aesthetic and technical standards as well as establishing a base for Kannada Film Industry in the State.

Shri D. N. Pallegar held the post of Director of the Department and Member-Secretary of the Film Advisory Committee for the State Awards during 1974-75.

Government have instituted three important schemes viz., (a) Grant of Subsidy to the Full Length Feature Films, (b) Grant of Cash Awards, Medals and Certificate of Merits to Best Films, Directors, Artists, Music Directors, Writers and Technicians and (c) Grant of shooting permission anywhere in the State and also arranging Film Festivals of award winning Kannada Films both inside as well as outside the State of Karnataka.

Grant of Subsidy to all Full Length Feature Films produced entirely in the State of Karnataka was continued.

Twenty eight films were sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 50,000 each of which 15 were in Kannada, 5 in Malayalam, 3 in Tulu, 2 in Tamil, 2 in Hindi and 1 in Telugu. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was spent on subsidy out of a Budget Provision of Rs. 15.50 lakhs during 1974-75.

Grant of Awards.—During 1974-75 the Film Advisory committee reviewed 8 Films, for 1972-73 awards 6, and 11 films for 1973-74 Awards, and recommended suitable awards to the best among them. Government have accepted the recommendations and sanctioned Cash Awards, Medals and Certificates of Merit to the Kannada and Tulu Films and other film personnel.

Government sanctioned Rs. 3.20 lakhs towards the expenses of Awards for 1972-73 and 1973-74, out of a total budget allotment of Rs. 3.50 lakhs. A colourful Award Presentation Function was arranged at the Ravindra-Kalakshetra on 15th March 1975. The Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, presided over the function and distributed the awards to the recipients. A cultural programme was arranged to entertain the invitees.

The centralised arrangement for the issue of shooting permission anywhere in Karnataka was continued. During 1974-75, 155 films of various languages were given permission to be shot in different locals in the State. An amount of Rs. 2,11,900 was realised as shooting fee.

During the year, the special feature of arranging festivals of Award Winning Kannada Films was continued and 8 film Festivals were arranged at Jogfalls, Cochin, Panaji, Goa, Margoa, Vasco-Goa and Vijayawada. This programme evinced keen interest among Kannada Sanghas and Kannada Kootas engaged actively in spreading Kannada Art and Culture outside Karnataka. The festivals also contributed in achieving National Integration and popularising Kannada Films in other States which are potential new-markets for Kannada Film.

6.3. Fire Force

During the year 16 Fire Stations were functioning in 10 places under the control of the Department. The sanctioned strength of staff of the Department was 763 and the actual strength 636. There were 16 ministerial staff including a manager at Head quarters, 10 ministerial staff in various unit offices.

During the year 1975, 835 fire calls including 28 cases of serious fires were attended to property worth Rs. 1,82,08,965 was saved from destruction due to prompt action of the fire force personnel.

The fireforce staff in addition to attending to firecalls also attended 149 rescue calls. They were able to save 75 human lives and 2 animals from drowning in wells, floods, collapsed buildings etc.

The fire units of Mysore fire station were deputed for stand by duly at Mysore Racecourse and Mysore Dasara Exhibition as a precautioary measure to avoid any fire hazards. So also the fire units of Bangalore city were deputed for stand by duty at congress exhibition premises.

878 ambulance calls were attended by the Fire-force staff of various firestations. A total amount of Rs. 3,382 was realised from the general public towards charges for attending such ambulance calls.

Three sub-officers and 68 fire men recruits were given training for six months. Also 54 firemen were given Refresher training for 10 days and 170 candidates sponsored by Industrial and commercial Establishments were given 2 days Basic Fire Fighting training at the Karnataka Fire Force Training Institute, Bangalore.

Shri R. Dharmalingam, Instructor Fire Force, Training Institute was awarded Presidents Police and Fire service medal on Independence day 1974.

The plans for construction of a building for fire station at Hospet, and a second fire station at Mysore, staff quarters at Raichur, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Fire force work shop at Bangalore were approved by the Government.

6.4. Home Guards and Civil Defence

The Home guards organisation is conceived and oriented to meet the demands of emergencies both in peace and war times besides playing an effective role in ameliorating effects of natural calamities. The Head of the organisation is the Commandant General, who is assisted by the Deputy Commandant General and Commandant.

The target strength of 17,000 urban Home Guards was continued for the State during the year. The total strength raised stood at 12,924. There were 191 home guards units functioning as at the end of the year.

The total expenditure incurred by the Home Guards organisation during the year amounted to about Rs.28.12 lakhs.

As on 31st December 1975, 11,880 Home Guards had completed basic training and another 1,044 were undergoing training. Annual Trainig camps were conducted for those who had completed the basic training in seven districts.

57 trainees attended the unit officers training course, 76 trainees attended the First Aid course, 56 the flood Rescue course, 69 Advance Fire Fighting course, 67 Civil Defence course, 47 Light Rescue course, 81 Basic Rescue course,

365 Basic Civil Defence for C.D. volunteers, 29 Fire Fighting for Government officials and 582 First Aid Fireefighting course at the Training Institute. Instructors and other officers were deputed for training at National Civil Defence College, Nagpur and college of Military Engineering poona.

During the year Home Guards in the State were called out to perform duty on 248 occasions involving in all 79,206 persons. The Home guards continued to do good work and earned the appreciation of the Government and the public in recognition of them.

The Commandant General attended the All India conference on Home Guards and Civil Defence held at New Delhi from 3rd to 5th February 1975.

A representative from Karnataka was included as a member of the sub-committee on civil defence services and equipment constituted by the Government of India.

The rate of duty allowance for Home Guards was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 with effect from 8th May 1974.

Home Guards and Civil Defence and Fireforce stalls were put up in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and Congress Exhibition at Bangalore.

Bangalore continued on the list of Grade II Towns for purpose of implementing Civil Defence measures. According to the directions of the Government of India, only partial Civil Defence measures are authorised in respect of Bangalore covering the services such as warden, communication, casuality, Fire fighting and Training. Services like Rescue, Welfare, Mobile canteen, Transport, Salvage etc., are to be manned by Home Guards.

Civil Defence volunteers were enrolled and given basic training in the various civil defence services. In all 1,365 volunteers were trained at the central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute Bangalore.

The expenditure on authorised terms of Civil Defence continued to be shared by the Central and State Government on a 50 : 50 basis.

6.5. Information and Publicity :

The Department of Information and Tourism was bifurcated into two Departments, viz., the Department of Information and Publicity and the Department of Tourism with effect from 20th September 1974. The Directorate of Information and publicity is the Centralised publicity organisation of Government and deals with all matters concerning publicity, information and public relations. The activities of the Department have been reoriented in keeping with the policy of the Government to serve the objective of Socio Economic justice. All recognised mass media like the Press, Radio and Audio-visual media like photographs, films, exhibitions and traditional media like song and drama are made use of by the Department.

The scheme for re-organsation of the department was implemented in the Districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Kolar, Shimoga and Mercara by posting District Information and Publicity Officers of the Gazetted cadre and strengthening the staff of the office.

Press and news section :

The Press and News section in the Head office has released during the year 3,000 press notes, 25 feature articles and background material to the press. As many as 50,000 press

clippings have been sent to the Secretariat, 300 press conferences have also been arranged. In order to publicise the important Developmental activities in the State, the section arranged 25 tours of journalists. A regular feature of the section is to prepare " To-day's Press at a Glance ", a daily digest of news and views from all the papers for the use of the Ministers, Secretaries and Heads of Departments.

An important advance made during the year is the arrangement to transmit Government news to the news papers in Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum and Gulbarga through **Tele-printers.** The arrangement is of great help to small news papers which cannot maintain correspondents in Bangalore. The teleprinter links are also used for transmitting news from the Districts to the Head Quarters. A number of tours were arranged for journalists in order to secure great publicity to major projects and schemes.

Photo and film section:

Two newsreels covering the important events have been produced and released in all the theatres through out the State. A Documentary Film entitled " New era in Sericulture " was completed and released for screening. Besides 15,000 photographs and 200 enlargements have been made available to the press and Exhibition section respectively.

Publications:

Publication of departmental english monthly " March of Karnataka " and " Janapada ", a Kannada weekly was continued. The name of monthly " Panchayat Raj " was changed to " Karnataka Vikas " and its objective was broad based so as to cover all aspects of rural development and especially the welfare of backward sections of society. Various measures taken by the Government for the welfare

of the weaker sections of the community like the land reforms act (as amended), Peoples' Housing Scheme and distribution of House sites among the poor were publicised through booklets and folders. Also casual publications such as "Export Potential of Karnataka", "Development of Mangalore Port", "Mahajan Commission—Report—the only solution", "Focus on Forest", "Malaprabha Project" etc. were brought out.

Field Publicity:

Each district has a District Publicity Office. All the District Publicity Offices are attached with District information centres except Bangalore.

In addition to the two state information centres at Bangalore and Hubli, there is an information centre at New Delhi. The District Offices act as liasion between various departments at the District Level to elicit their association and participation in the campaigns relating to Agriculture, Public Health, Family Planning, Small Savings and such other developmental activity.

Exhibition and Cultural Programmes:

Special exhibitions highlighting the activities of the Government were arranged during important occasions, like Independence Day etc. As part of a cultural festival held at New Delhi, a colourful exhibition—"Fragrant Karnataka" was arranged.

During the year, the song and Drama unit arranged a number of cultural programmes in honour of the visit of VIPs and dignitaries. Special plays were presented to mark the childrens day, wild life preservation week and family planning fortnight.

Commercial publicity:

The Commercial Publicity section which releases advertisements made a beginning by regularly releasing display advertisements to newspapers on developmental and educative themes. As many as 30 medium and small news papers have been encouraged by way of releasing advertisements to the tune of Rs. 4.40 lakhs.

6.6 Tourism:

The Department of Tourism came into being with effect from 20th September 1974 and until then it worked as a part of the combined department of Information and Tourism. The activities of the department are broadly defined under three categories namely (i) Planning, (ii) Development and (iii) Hospitality. There are 7 tourist bureaux located in important tourist spots in the State at Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara, Hassan, Hospet, Basavakalyan and Bijapur with two more offices one each at Panaji and Margoa (in Goa).

Planning and Development:

The department prepared an ambitious programme for the annual plan to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs for taking up certain priority works in important places of tourist interest. But the expenditure was restricted to Rs. 10 lakhs which was the budget sanctioned for the year 1974-75. The break up of expenditure was as follows:—

1.	Tourist publicity ..	Rs. 1.25 lakhs
2.	Share capital to K.S.I.D.C. ..	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
3.	Guest House on K.R. Hills ..	Rs. 2.10 lakhs
4.	Lumpsum grant for new schemes	Rs. 4.65 lakhs
	Total ..	Rs. 10.00 lakhs

Hospitality :

Apart from giving tourist information at the tourist receiption counters, tourist publicity material, both priced and complimentary, were made available to tourists. As many as 11,192 Home Tourists and 4,610 Foreign tourists called on our different reception counters in the State.

During the year, the department undertook liason work for the Department of Tourism, Government of India by way of making boarding, Lodging and Transport arrangements for a number of V.I.Ps. and departmental guests, including Travel Writers, Photographers, Travel Agents and Journalists. The number of guests to whom hospitality was extended was 40.

The department acted as the host to the Tourism Ministers and delegates attending the III Southern Regional Tourism Ministers' Conference which was held during February 1975 at Bangalore. Important decisions concerning the further development of tourist traffic in the Southern Region were arrived at. The department participated in the Joint Publicity programme of Sourthern States under which, an attractive pamphlet on the Southern Region was brought out. This was officially released during the conference.

Further, the department brought out attractive folders on Sravanabelagola, Krishnaraja Sagara and Srirangapatna for the benefit of tourists which are made available for free distribution.

6.7. Motor Vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Department is entrusted with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and its rules. It also collects taxes on Motor Vehicles, Passenger and Goods Vehicles under (1) The

Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules 1959, (2) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act and Rules 1961 and (3) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963.

The Department is headed by the Transport Commissioner. There are 19 regions in the State and the Regional Transport Officer is the head of the office in each region-4 Deputy Transport Commissioners are functioning at the Divisional level. There were a total of 927 Officers/Officials including 29 Class I Officers, 20 Class II, 646 Class III and 232 Class IV.

The total revenue collected during the year under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957 and KMV (TPG) Act 1961 was about Rs. 18.953 crores and the expenditure was about Rs. 49.07 lakhs.

The Karnataka state transport appellate tribunal was constituted in the State in order to hear appeals under sec. 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and revision petitions under 64-A of the said Act. An Officer of the status of the District and Session Judge is appointed as presiding officer of the Tribunal.

The State Transport Authority consisted of Chairman, Secretary, Official and non-official members. It meets often to consider various subjects relating to road transport in Karnataka and also Inter-State matters.

The Regional Transport Authorities have been constituted at District level with Deputy Commissioners as Chairman and Regional Transport Officers as Secretaries. The Regional Transport Authorities consist of official and non-official members.

Regional Transport Officers are authorised to issue Driving and Conductor Licences within the region after the introduction of Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963. A learner's licencee is also issued to an applicant after verification of his physical fitness.

Inspectors of Motor vehicles are the authorities to conduct the test of competency in Driving. There were 1,82,756 driving licences in force during the year under report. The Regional Transport Officers are the licencing authorities to conductors. There were 41,322 conductor licences in force as at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 14,71,311 was collected by way of fee for issue renewal and issue of duplicate driving licences.

Regional Transport Authorities are the registering authorities of Motor Vehicles. Inspectors of Motor Vehicles were delegated with powers to issue fitness certificates after ascertaining that the vehicles comply with all the requirements of Chapter V of M. V. Act and Rules made thereunder.

19,093 and 3,857 motor vehicles of different types were registered and re--registered respectively during the year and a sum of Rs. 8.16 lakhs was collected towards registration fee. Also 35,135 fitness certificates were granted and a fee of Rs. 20.79 lakhs was collected.

There were 213 cases of offences pending as on April 74 and 96 fresh cases were received during the year. Out of a total of 309 cases, 69 cases were disposed off during the year, leaving a balance of 240 cases.

The State Transport Authority coordinates the policy of the Regional Transport Authority under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The working of the State Transport Authority

is found satisfactory during the year under report. Temporary and special permits were granted liberally to meet the increasing demands of the tourists. There were 2,541 motor cabs and 11,265 Autorikshaws in addition to 50 Luxury taxi permits and 10 omni buses. Contract carriages of countrywide operation were in operation. In order to encourage the tourist transport and to increase the transport facilities in the cities, Government adopted schemes to allot cars to public operators as taxis and also luxury and tourist taxi cabs. There were 1,210 operators in the State.

As many as 6,064 inter-state and 5,109 inter-state permits were in force as at the end of 31-3-1975.

Under the provision of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, tax is levied on all vehicles used or kept for use in the State. The Regional Transport Officers are the taxation authorities for levying of tax in respect of vehicles operating in their respective regions.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 7.037 crores was collected as motor vehicle tax and Rs. 29.21 lakhs being Tax on passengers and goods was reported to be in arrears, These arrears are mostly notional in the sense that the tax in majority of cases has been collected but the entries of the same have not been effected in the concerned D.C.B. register. A very large number of vehicles move from one region to another region within the State. The original registering authority which maintains DCB of vehicle shows it as arrears till the receipt of the report of payment of taxes from the region where vehicles are transferred. In cases where the vehicles are moved outside the State, it is difficult to find out the whereabout of these vehicles.

Compensation is paid to local bodies for loss incurred on the basis of the income derived by them during the last 3 years ending with 31st March 1957 from the levy of tax or toll or both on motor vehicles. A sum of Rs. 14.10 lakhs was authorised to be paid up to end of 31st March 1975 as compensation to local bodies.

The Transport Commissioner is the Licensing Officer in respect of fleet owners who are having 100 vehicles or more. The K.S.R.T.C. held 3,909 vehicles and the amount of tax collected was about Rs. 227.70 lakhs and HAL held 219 vehicles and the amount of tax collected was about Rs. 10.036 lakhs.

Out of the total 989 appeals received, 554 were disposed off during the year 1974-75. There were 435 appeals pending as on 31st March 1975.

There were 19 motor accidents tribunal to deal with the matter of claims due to accidents.

The important and special agency functioning is the flying squad which is working under each DIG of police in the State to ensure road safety and effective enforcement of provisions of M. V. Act and rules made thereunder. The special flying squad is also functioning at Bangalore under the control of the DIG of police. The total number of convictions under various sections of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 was 82,135 and convictions under IPC 7,527.

6.8. Police

The sanctioned strength of the Karnataka State Police force both temporary and permanent and including K.S.R.P. as on the last day of the year stood at 28,923. During the year 1974-75 1590 persons were recruited to the constabulary.

The sanctioned strength of the Karnataka special reserve police at the end of the year was 3,240. The Karnataka police played a very important role throughout the year in the maintenance of law and order in situation arising out of Bundhs, agitations etc. in several parts of the State. The general health morale and discipline of the Karnataka State police force was satisfactory during the year.

The following temporary wireless stations were established during the year to meet the requirements on special occasions :

	H.F	VHF
1. Bangalore Division	15	50
2. Mysore Division	15	141
3. Gulbarga Division	22	107
4. Belgaum Division	42	159
	94	457

The police department had 949 Transport vehicles of different types at the end of the year.

The Government orchestra consisting of both Karnataka and Western Band continued to function as a part of Palace Guard Mounted Coys, Mysore throughout the year. Both these bands maintained a high degree of proficiency and gave creditable performances on several occasions.

The state level sports meet was held at CAR grounds Bangalore from 3rd December 1974 to 7th December 1974 synchronising with the Annual Police Officer's conference. The performance of the State Police Teams that participated in the various competitions held both within the state and at the All India level was exemplary.

The welfare of the police personnel and their families continued to receive the atmost attention. At the end of March 1975, the cash balance of the State Police Benevolent Fund stood at Rs. 82.47 lakhs, besides providing financial assistance in case of death and prolonged illness of police personnel and their families, other welfare activities such as provision of educational facilities for the children, provision of medical facilities by maintaining Health centres and arranging periodical visits by doctors to these centres were continued. The Government of India and the State Government have sanctioned Rs. 1.4 lakhs and 5 lakhs respectively as grant-in-aid towards providing welfare measures.

The Government of India and the State Government provided Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 68 lakhs respectively, towards Police Housing Scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 77.54 lakhs was incurred in respect of construction and purchase of built houses from the Karnataka Housing Board.

The following schemes/proposals were sanctioned by the Government:

(i) Augmentation of the strength of police Research Centre, Bangalore. The Research centre was placed under the control and supervision of Deputy Inspector General of Police Training.

(ii) Creation of a post of Superintendent of Police for the Police Motor Transport Organisation.

(iii) Establishment of a Corps. of Detectives in the CID.

(iv) Sanction of Dress Allowance to the police staff and below the rank of Police Inspectors.

(v) Creation of additional posts for the Mechanical Data processing section for computerisation of crime records.

(vi) Revision in the pattern of uniform of police personnel.

(vii) Scheme of training of Autorickshaw drivers in Bangalore City.

Financial assistance was provided by the Government of India for the purchase of essential items like vehicles, wireless equipment, training aid, scientific equipments etc. For the financial year 1974-75, an allotment of Rs. 30 lakhs were provided by the Government of India. An expenditure of about Rs. 24.81 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Village defence parties were organised in several districts of the State. There were 1,16, 395 members covering 4,040 villages at the end of the year. The members of the Village Defence parties worked in close collaboration with the local police.

There were 785 murder cases, 168 decoity, 222 robbery, 8,621 House breaking thefts, 840 cattle theft, 15,316 ordinary thefts and 51 infenticides during 1974. 2,842 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were reported during the year. The percentage of detection under various heads of grave crime for the year is 33.60.

The Police computer wing was sanctioned a separate staff of 1 Deputy Supt. of Police, 3 Police Inspectors, 3 police sub-inspectors, 4 Head constables, 10 police constables and 2 typists during the year. The computer wing compiled and issued two volumes of the computer code book.

The finger print Bureau under the Deputy Inspector General of Police CID continued to function as a useful adjunct of the police department aiding and guiding the investigating officers in detecting crimes.

The Forensic screener Laboratory continued to function during the year.

A mobile scientific van equipped with photographic laboratory facilities and other materials contained to function satisfactorily.

Three IPS Probationers, 8 probationery Deputy Superintendents of Police and 68 probationary police sub-Inspectors recruited during the year were under training in the Police Training College Mysore. In addition, 28 Police Inspectors and 63 Police Sub-Inspectors underwent Refresher training during the year.

910 Police constables were under training at the Police Training School, Channapatna.

The State witnessed as many as 27 bundhs resulting in damage to property worth about 30 thousands. The Police rose to the occasion and discharged their duties with a high sense of devotion and efficiency.

The Police-public relationship continued to be good. The relationship between the police and the Magistracy was also cordial. The Morale and discipline of the police force was well maintained throughout the year.

6.9. Prisons.—Crime continues to exist with the society. But the method of treatment of offenders has undergone a radical change. Several reformative measures and measures for rehabilitation of prisoners after their release have been introduced in jails. These measures prepare the offender for his resettlement in society after completion of the term of his imprisonment. An offender is taught a vocation if he is illiterate. If he is literate he is provided with facilities to continue his education. He is given

vocational training of his choice, paid wages for the work he does with an intention of creating savings for his resettlement, given liberal remissions for good work and good behaviour. He is given good food and clothing besides medical facilities and recreation facilities. The Department is aiming to mould the character and the mind of the offender to be a law abiding citizen after his release.

Classification of prisons: The classification of prison Institutions in the State is as given below :—

Sl. No.	Category	Number
1.	Central prisons ..	4
2.	District prison Class I ..	2
3.	District prisons Class II ..	6
4.	District Head Quarters Sub Jails ..	8
5.	Special Sub Jails ..	2
6.	Taluk Sub Jails ..	81
7.	Open Air Jail ..	1
8.	Borstal School ..	1
9.	Juvenile Jail ..	1
	Total ..	106

Prison population.—Details relating to no. of Prisoners in Jails etc. were as follows :—

(i)	No. of prisoners (as on 1-4-1974) ..	4,836
(ii)	Admission during 1974-75 (No)	
	(a) Males ..	27,846
	(b) Females ..	1,003
	(c) Persons ..	28,849

		Rs.
(iii)	Prisoners released (No) during 1974-75 ..	29,107
(iv)	Prisoners still in prisons (end of 1974-75)	4,578
(v)	Daily average number of prisoners confined during the year.	4,475
(vi)	Convicts	
	(i) Males ..	16,517
	(ii) Females ..	641
(vii)	Escapes ..	82
(viii)	Jail offences	
	(i) Major ..	133
	(ii) Minor ..	94
(ix)	Employment of convicts ..	338
(x)	Expenditure	Rs. 76,68,090–00
(xi)	Average cost of Maintenance of a prisoner ..	Rs. 1,713–54
(xii)	Average No. of Under Trial Prisoners confined in all the Jails ..	1,417
(xiii)	Population of Sub Jails	
	(i) Convicted prisoners as on 1st Appril 1974 ..	997
	(ii) Total admissions during the year (Males 18,023 and Females 643)	18,686
	(iii) No. of prisoners released during the year ..	18,954
	Expenditure on Sub Jails	Rs. 13,58,728–76
	Average cost of Maintenance of Prisoners in Sub-Jail during the year	Rs. 1,028–85

Literary Activities in Jails

Literary classes were conducted in Jails as usual for the benefit of the inmates with the help of paid teachers/literate convicts. Adult Education classes were also conducted with the aid of Adult Education Schemes. Prisoners were allowed to take up Hindi, Higher Secondaries and Degree Examinations.

Library

The Prison Library continued to be popular among the prisoners. The libraries were replenished with books during the year. One set of Gnana Gangothri books at a cost of Rs. 350 was also added to the Libraries of Major Jails. The Karnataka State Central Library continued to lend books to the Prison Libraries.

Facilities to the prisoners

Canteen facilities were provided in Jails for exclusive use of prisoners to buy articles like Tea, Coffee etc., Cultural programmes, physical exercises and Yogasana were conducted in Jails. Special feeding was arranged on all important Festival days. Film shows were arranged for the recreation of prisoners. Lectures were also arranged in Major Jails on basic morals and ethics.

The wage earning scheme worked satisfactorily. The Prisoners were paid Rs. 46,287.27 as wages during 1974-75. Since the prisoners were allowed to spend a portion of their earning to buy eatable etc. and to send the remaining of their earnings to their families they find interest in their work.

Important Events

After introduction of the Karnataka Prisons Act, 1963 and the Karnataka Prisons Rules, 1974 (with effect from

25th July 1974) common procedure with regard to providing diet and clothing for the prisoners confined in all the Jails of the State has been followed.

As a result of grant of Amnesty to the prisoners on the occasion of Mahaveer Jayanthi, 634 prisoners were released and 2267 prisoners got the benefit of liberal remissions.

Open Air Jail, Koramangala

There is an open air-jail-**cum**-Industrial Farm at Koramangala Village, Bangalore district. This institution which was established with the twin objectives of imparting training to the inmates in Agriculture and Horticulture and to serve the part of a reformative measure, is without any walls or heavy guards. Only well behaved long term prisoners are kept in this institution. The outlay on the scheme was Rs. 7.9 lakhs, for implementation in three stages.

The total expenditure including the staff salaries during 1974-75 was Rs. 2.04 lakhs. The total income realised from the Farm during year about Rs. 78,000.

Borstal School, Dharwar

Adolescent offenders committed under Borstal School Act by the courts are lodged in the Borstal School.

At the beginning of the year 1974-75, there were 187 lads and 148 lads in the age group 15 to 21 years were newly admitted during the year making a total of 335. 113 lads were discharged under all classes leaving a balance of 222.

Administration of the Jails in the State as well as the Borstal School, Dharwar during the year was generally satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII

REVENUE

7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments.—The Deputy Commissioners have inspected several major and minor institutions during the course of their tour in the districts. The Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars have also inspected several institutions and have issued necessary directions for the maintenance and upkeep of the temples.

(i) The Karnataka State Charities at Tirupathy continued to be maintained by providing grants by Government. The total receipts from all sources was about Rs. 2.90 lakhs, and total expenditure above 1.65 lakhs. All the choultry buildings are repaired and they are kept in good condition except the old Maharajas Choultry which requires renovation. The demolition of this building and construction of a new Kalyana mantapa costing about Rs. 30 lakhs in its place is under the consideration of the Government.

(ii) The management of the Mysore Chatram at Varanasi continued to be under the control of this department. The Chatram provide accommodation to the pilgrims visiting Varanasi. The total receipts for the year was about Rs. 18,600 and total expenditure Rs. 8,000.

(iii) The site measuring 300′ X 400′ for the construction of Karnataka State Choultry Srisailam was made available by Srisailam Devasthanam authorities. The Income of the institution was about Rs. 14,000 and expenditure about Rs. 17,000.

(iv) Sri Mahadeshwaraswamy temple is a listed institution managed by the Board of Trustees constituted by the Commissioner for endowments Bangalore. The income of the temple was about Rs. 14.40 lakhs. Many private

Chattrams are also under Government Management. A sum of Rs. 21.88 lakhs was spent on construction and repairs of muzrai institutions. There was a balance of about Rs. 45,000 in Muzrai establishment fund, about Rs. 4.51 lakhs in chattram savings fund, about, Rs. 11,000 in General Muzrai fund, and about Rs. 3.18 lakhs in H.Q. Muzrai institutions fund at the close of the year.

Several registers and accounts were maintained in taluk offices and were checked at the time of inspection of Tahasildars' office by the respective Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Directions were issued to the Tahasildars by the Deputy Commissioner for rectification of defects in the maintenance of these registers.

A sum of about Rs. 8.57 lakhs was realised from the Jatras during the year. Out of this collection, an amount of about Rs. 33,000 was spent on the cattle shows and an amount of about Rs. 70,000 for other purposes and a total sum of about Rs. 4.40 lakhs was credited to the temple funds during the year.

There were 470 cases of Puduvat loans amounting to Rs. 34,600 of which Rs. 25/- was only collected leaving the balance of Rs. 34,575 at the close of the year.

The jewels maintained in the temples were inspected by the concerned Tahsildars and Assistant Commissioners at the time of inspection. Instructions have also been issued to all the Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars for arranging systematic inspection of jewels whenever they inspect the temples in their tours.

As usual Bharat Dharshana and Bharat Sandesha monthly magazines and panchangams were supplied to several muzrai institutions. The management of the veda patashalas continued to be under the educational Institutions.

The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 continued to be in force in the Bombay—Karnataka Area comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar districts except Muslim Trusts. The total amount at the credit of the PGA Fund at the close of the year 1974-75 was about Rs. 13.62 lakhs. The annual expenditure of the establishment of the charity organisation was about Rs. 2.10 lakhs. During the year under report the committee for endowments, Bangalore has sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 20,000 for the renovation and urgent repairs of some of the temples.

The Coorg Temple Funds Management of the Committee consisting of 12 members and the Deputy Commissioner Coorg district as its president continued to function during the year. The temple under the management of this committee have to be improved further to make them more attractive to the piligrims and Tourists.

The administration of the religious and charitable endowments in the Hyderabad Karnataka area is governed by the Hederabad Endowments Regulation and Rules. At the taluk level the Tahsildar is the registering authority of the endowments and he is responsible for supervision of the endowment works.

The provision of the Madras H.R. & C.E. Act 1951 as amended by the Act XXVII of 1954 continued to be made applicable to the South Kanara district pursuance of the provisions of section 120 of the State Re-organisation Act. No State grant for the year 1974-75 has been sanctioned to any of the institutions in South Kanara district. Master-plan for development of Sri Malai Mahadeswara hills and Sri Biligiri Ranganatha hills at Kollegal have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 91.80 lakhs and Rs. 49.16 lakhs respectively.

The administration of most of the temples in general are fairly satisfactory and there have been cases of serious mismanagement and unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In Karnataka five different laws are in force for the administration of religious and charitable endowments and institutions after reorganisation. The enactment of uniform act for the entire State viz., the Karnataka religious and charitable Institutions and Trust Bill 1974 was referred to the joint select committee of the Karnataka Legislature and its report is awaited.

7.2. Registration and Stamps.—There are 19 District Registry Offices and 194 sub-registry offices in the State. Out of 194 Sub-registry offices, 19 are the Head Quarters sub-registry offices in all the District Head quarters, 35 are First grade sub-registry offices and 140 second grade sub-registry offices besides 5 Additional Sub-Registrars attached to the Sub-Registry offices at Hassan, Tumkur, Kunigal, Kanakapura and Bangarpet.

The total revenue of the Department for the year under report was about Rs. 2.154 crores. The increase over the previous year was about Rs. 68.84 lakhs. The increase in revenue is due to increase in the volume of Registration of documents.

The total expenditure of the department for the year under report was about Rs. 51.68 lakhs showing an increase of about Rs. 6.68 lakhs. Over the previous year the increase in expenditure was mainly on account of salaries.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 5,84,412. One of the reasons for the increase in the registration of documents as against the previous year was

the lifting of loan on registration of documents pertaining to agricultural lands. The aggregate value of all the transactions covered by the documents registered during the year under report amounted to Rs. 198.77 crores as against Rs. 161.63 crores during previous year showing an increase of Rs. 37.14 crores.

No prosecution was launched during the year under report.

The Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of stamps in Karnataka Bangalore, the District Registrars of the Districts and the Inspectors of Registration offices have inspected most of the registration offices as usual.

Stamps—Revenue and expenditure

The actual revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 10.692 crores showing an increase of Rs. 4.626 crores over the previous year. The increase in revenue is due to increase in registration.

The actual expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 45.27 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 18.04 lakhs over the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to increase in commission to stamp vendors on increased sales and also due to increase in manufacturing cost of stamps supplied from the central stamp Stores.

No prosecutions for evasion of Stamp duty under the provisions of Stamp Act was instituted during the year under report.

The Inspectors of Stamps of all the Divisions have inspected most of the offices.

The Stamp duty foregone during the year under report was Rs. 1.836 crores showing an increase of Rs. 75.07 lakhs over the previous year. This was due to increase in registration of documents by co-operative institutions.

The Registration fee foregone during the year under report was Rs. 47.39 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 6.19 lakhs over the previous year. The decrease is due to decrease in search application.

Indian Partnership Act 1932

The total number of application received for registration under the Indian Partnership act was 3,664, showing an increase of 189 applications over the previous year.

The total number of applications received for copies and searches during the year under report was 498 showing an increase of 29 applications over the previous year.

The filing of application under section 60, 61, 62 & 63 of the Act was 1,663 showing an increase of 456 applications.

The actual revenue realisation under the Act amounted to Rs. 13,000 showing an increase of Rs. 1,100 over the previous year. The increase was due to increase in Registration, filing of documents and grant of copies etc.

Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960

1,636 societies were registered during the year under report showing in increase of 26 societies.

The actual revenue under the societies Registration Act was about Rs. 92,000 showing an increase of Rs. 6,600 over the previous year. This increase is due to increase in Registration.

The Scarcity of Stamp papers experienced for the previous years was particularly of small denominations eased to a great extent by providing Franking Machines to the Head-quarters Sub-Registry Office of Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Bellary, Shimoga and Bangalore.

Government have exempted stamp duty and Registration fee wherever it is necessary in the public interest to do so.

The Revenue and expenditure of the entire department of Registration and Stamps during the year under report was about Rs. 12.845 crores and Rs. 96.95 lakhs respectively.

7.3. Revenue

Bangalore Division.—Bangalore division consists of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts.

All the Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors of this Division have done periodical inspection of crops.

Annual jamabandy of Bangalore district for the year 1974-75 has been conducted. The Huzur jamabandy has been completed in respect of 2,699 villages leaving a balance of 117 villages. A demand of Rs. 78.95 lakhs is booked during the year. The dittam jamabandy of the taluks of Tumkur district was conducted by the Tahsildars. The annual jamabandy of Kolar, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts were conducted.

The seasonal condition was satisfactory during the year under report. There was no drought condition and as such no relief measures were taken up. The conditions of agriculturists was normal and as such there was no need for taking any measures to ameliorate the condition of agriculturists.

No revision of miras has taken place in Bangalore and Kolar districts. In Tumkur and Chitradurga districts the system of payment of miras had already been discontinued as the village offices had been abolished. There is no system of miras in force in Shimoga district.

The condition of the cattle was generally healthy during the year under report.

The public health was generally good and there was no scarcity of drinking water.

The crop condition was quite normal and there was sufficient agricultural labourers available.

There were no unusual emigration and immigration of people in the division during the year under report and there was not much change in the material prosperity of the people.

An area of 7,272 acres were cultivated in the irrigation projects in Bangalore district during the year. The corresponding figures for Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitradurga are 12,800 acres, 1,46,915 acres and 18,000 acres respectively. There are no irrigation projects in Kolar district.

All the tanks and other irrigation projects are now under the maintenance of P.W.D. Action has been taken against un-authorised use of Government water and encroachment of Government waste lands.

There are no salt pans in the division. Receipt patta books have been issued to all the Khatedars in the division during the year under report. No takavi loans were sanctioned in the division and no allotment of loans for irrigation wells were received. No revision of survey and settlement has taken place. The boundary marks were inspected

by the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars and were got set right with the help of village officers and the concerned ryots.

There are frontier boundary marks only in Anekal and Kanakapura taluks of Bangalore district. They were inspected and found in good condition. In Tumkur district, there are frontier boundary marks only in Sira, Pavagada and Madhugiri taluks. They were inspected and found in good condition. In Kolar district all the boundary marks were inspected by the Tahsildars and found in good condition. In Chitradurga frontier boundary marks situated in Molakalmuru taluk were inspected by the Tahsildar during the year under report. There are no frontier boundary marks existing in Shimoga district.

An extent of 2,38,002 acres of gomal land is available in Bangalore district, out of this, a large extent of land is under unauthorised occupation. Most of the gomal land consists of rocks and hills. An extent of 4,77,505 acres gomal land is available in Tumkur district and out of this 19,797 acres is under unauthorised occupation. An extent of 1,01,072 acres of gomal land is available in Kolar district and is vested with the V. Ps. and the corresponding figure in Chitradurga district is 1,94,008 acres.

Remission of a sum of about Rs. 1.23 lakhs of land revenue was sanctioned during the year in Bangalore district. No remission or suspension of land revenue was sanctioned in other districts.

There are 52 raingauge stations in Bangalore. The raingauge stations in Tumkur, Kolar and Chitradurga districts are 60, 38 and 39 respectively.

7.4. Belgaum Division.—Belgaum division consists of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara districts. There are 49 taluks with 14 sub-divisions. Each taluk was in charge of a Tahsildar and each sub-division was in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. The district administration was headed by the Deputy Commissioner assisted by the special Deputy Commissioner at Dharwar and Bijapur districts. The divisional administration was headed by the Divisional Commissoner, Belgaum.

73 Raingauge stations located in Belgaum district are maintained by the P.W.D., Agriculture department, Forest department etc., and are reported to have been properly maintained.

There are 46 raingauge stations in Bijapur district and they are maintained properly.

There are 66 raingauge stations in Dharwar district maintained by P.W.D., Agriculture and Health departments. All the taluks in North Kanara district have got raingauge stations. They are in good condition. They are maintained by P.W.D. and Meteorology department.

No drought conditions were prevailing in Belgaum district during the period. The seasonal conditions of Bijapur district was normal and as such no relief measures were taken up. The seasonal conditions in all the taluks of Dharwar district were fairly satisfactory, except in some small pockets. Departmental soil conservation works were taken up to provide labour in Haveri and Shirahatti taluks. Due to heavy rains in the end of June 75 there were floods and the villages on the bank of the rivers were affected. Compensation was sanctioned to the sufferers.

Loans were advanced to agriculturists by the P.L.D. Banks and Co-operative Societies for improvement of lands and purchase of manure.

The drinking water supply position was satisfactory in the Division except in a few villages.

The supply position of cattle was satisfactory. The health condition of the cattle was generally good. The supply of fodder was normal during the year. Timely preventive and curative measures were taken and vaccinations were also carried out to control the diseases of the cattle.

The public health in general was good throughout the Division. As a preventive measure mass innoculation was taken.

The general condition of labourers was good. There was adequate labour available except in North Kanara district where there was paucity of labourers for agriculture, forest, P.W.D. and bamboo cutting work.

There were no cases of emigration and immigration in the division except in Bailhongal Taluka in Belgaum district and in Supa Taluk of N. Kanara district.

A sum of Rs. 3.27 lakhs was spent as gracious relief on account of natural calamities.

Due to green revolution the economic conditions of the agriculturists especially in irrigated areas was improved. Due to rise in the prices of food grains and essential commodities the fixed income group suffered to a little extent.

No coercive measures were taken for recovery of Government dues in Belgaum and Bijapur districts. Coercive measures were adopted in 708 cases in Dharwar district and one case in N. Kanara district.

Jamabandi audit for the year 1974-75 was done in all the taluks of Belgaum district. It was noticed that there were over collections and short recoveries.

The annual jamabandi audit of all 11 taluks of Bijapur district was conducted and suitable action taken for rectification of defects noticed.

The annual jamabandi audit of all 17 taluks of the district was conducted. No misappropriation was detected.

The annual jamabandi of all the taluks of N. Kanara district was conducted. The maintenance of accounts was found to be generally satisfactory.

Revision of survey settlement was not taken up during the year under report.

In 23 villages of Belgaum district the work of repairs to boundary marks was taken up in Parasgad taluk. This work is also in progress in Chikodi Sub-division.

The boundary marks were inspected by the touring staff during their visit to Bijapur district. Inspection of boundary marks was carried out in all taluks of Dharwar district and repairs of boundary marks were carried out in a few taluks. Inspection of boundary marks were completed in 87 villages out of 180 villages. In the remaining 93 villages inspection of boundary marks were not taken up.

7.5. Gulbarga Division.—Gulbarga division consists of Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar & Bellary districts.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bellary has reported that the recording of crops in the pahani is done by the village

Accountants after inspecting the entire fields in his jurisdiction. The Revenue Inspectors and the Tahsildars inspect the crops at 50 per cent & 20 per cent respectively.

The Deputy Commissioner, Gulbarga reported that the Revenue Officers and Revenue Inspectors have conducted inspection of crops during their monthly inspection period.

The Deputy Commissioner, Raichur has stated that the inspection of crops is done periodically by the Revenue Officers including the Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bidar has reported that the Revenue Officers are conducting the inspection of crops during their tours in the villages. The Revenue Inspectors have conducted the crop cutting experiments in both the seasons.

The annual jamabandi in Gulbarga district is not yet completed. All Assistant Commissioners have been requested to complete the same immediately.

The Jamabandi programme for the year in Bellary district has been drawn up and communicated to all concerned.

The Jamabandi work in respect of 40 villages of Raichur taluk, 45 villages of Deodurg taluk and Kushtagi taluk has been completed. Regarding the remaining taluks the jamabandi is in progress.

The annual jamabandi of Bidar District has been finalised.

Due to delayed rains the kharif sowings, could not be completed in time in Gulbarga district. The kharif crops were affected in a major part of the district due to rat menace. Suitable measures were taken by Government. Yield of paddy was normal in Sedam and Chincholi taluks but in Yadgir the yield was only 50 per cent. Due to timely rains rabi sowings was completed in time and the rabi yield was good in almost all taluks.

In Bidar district the condition of crops was upto mark during the year. The Kharif crops were affected due to rat menace which was checked up by taking preventive measures.

The seasonal condition in Raichur district was generally normal. The seasonal condition in Bellary district was fair. There has been a good harvest of almost all crops.

No scarcity condition was prevailing in this division and as such no relief measures were undertaken. The Agriculture department and the CDP agency are contributing their mite to ameliorate the conditions of agriculturists. Certain agriculturists were certified as bonafide agriculturists for availing the tax exemption while purchasing the tractors. Government is taking steps to help the small farmers who are having less than 4 acres of land.

There were no cattle mortality in the division except casual diseases. Public health was good and there was no scarcity of drinking water.

Due to good condition of crops in the district the Agricultural Labourers were busy in sowing and harvesting. In general the condition of the labourers was normal in the division.

There was no emigration or immigration in the division except in Yadgir and Alland taluks of Gulbarga district.

Due to timely rains during the year the economic condition of the people has been satisfactory to a certain extent except in a few taluks. There was no hailstorm in the division during the year.

Preservation of forest trees and protection of wild animals of the forest area vest with the forest department. All the fruit bearing trees standing on Government lands are being leased out through public auction by forest department.

There were no cases of un-authorised use of Government water in Gulbarga and Bidar districts. In cases of un-authorised use of Government water penality was imposed on the cultivators in Raichur and Bellary districts. As regards encroachment on Government lands proceedings have been initiated for eviction or regularisation of the encroachments in deserving cases.

There are no salt pans in the division except 56 salt pans in Shahapur taluk of Gulbarga district which are also not in working condition.

For the realisation of all kinds of Government dues coercive measures were adopted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Karnataka land Revenue Act 1964 where ever necessary.

No loans have been advanced by the Revenue department during the year and no loans were sanctioned for irrigation wells. There was no revision of survey and settlement except in Bellary district. The survey settlement work is in progress in 18 villages of Bellary district. Frontier boundary marks are maintained in Bidar district. No such work has been taken up in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bellary. No remission of or suspension of land revenue has been sanctioned by the Government during the year under report.

In general the seasonal conditions were favourabe in the whole of Gulbarga division. Supply of food grains and essential commodities was also adequate. Deputy Commissioners of the districts arranged special drives to collect Government dues. Special measures i.e., providing house sites free of cost to the down trodden, granting of old age pension etc. were implemented in all earnestness.

7.6. **Mysore Division.**—Mysore division consists of Mysore, Hassan, Coorg, Chickmagalur and South Kanara districts. There are 44 taluks in Mysore division.

Huzur jamabandi was conducted in all the taluks of the Division by the respective jamabandi officers who were not below the rank of Assistant Commissioners. The jamabandi officers also heard the grievances of the ryots and necessary action was taken to redaress their grievances.

In South Kanara district, large scale floods were reported causing damages to properties worth Rs. 27 lakhs. The total number of victims were reported to be 11,345 and cash relief of Rs. 17.52 lakhs and building materials worth Rs. 6,378 lakhs were sanctioned to them. The monsoon rains were inadequate in Coorg and satisfactory in all the other districts. There was no scarcity of food, fodder & water during the year. Public health was generally good in all the districts.

Special measures were undertaken to ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturists by extending flood relief loans and cash relief to victims in Coorg and South Kanara districts. Besides Takkavi loans and irrigation loans were granted to the agriculturists through Block agencies. The requirements of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for protection of crops were made available through Agro-industries service co-operatives to the agriculturists. Licences to hold

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guns were also granted to ryots to protect their crops from wild beasts. No revision in the payment of miras was made during the year.

The rate of cattle mortality was on the increase in Mandya and Chickmagalur district and the rate of mortality decreased in Mysore and Coorg districts. Effective precautionery measures were however taken by the officers of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services to prevent epidemics.

Public health was generally good in all the districts of Mysore division and there were no out break of epidemies. Necessary precautionery measures were taken by the Health department at the places of Jatras and fairs. Reports of births, deaths and marriages are being sent by the concerned officers to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The general trend of the prices of food grains and other essential commodities were in upward directions. Foodgrains were available in open market. The essential foodgrains were sold through the co-operative societies & fair price shops during the year under report.

Labour was generally available in all the districts. The working class was provided with employment in various public works undertakings by the Government. In South Kanara district scarcity for agricultural labour was felt particularly during crop season as the large labour force were engaged in major projects. Mechanisation of agriculture has however reduced the scarcity of agricultural labourers.

There was no noticeable movement of people during the year except the seasonal movement of labourers in search of labour in the coffee estates of Chikmagalur and Hassan district. A further batch of Tibetian refugees were

rehabilitated at Bailoor in Kollegal taluk. The material prosperity of the people in all the districts of the division was satisfactory except in a few taluks where there were inadequate and untimely rains. All possible measures were undertaken to stabilise the economy.

1,040 cases of accidental fires occured during the year under report in which 4 human lives and 17 cattle were lost and properties worth Rs. 7.57 lakhs were gutted. A sum of Rs. 3.54 lakhs was sanctioned as cash relief and building materials worth Rs. 38,000 were sanctioned in South Kanara and Chikmagalur districts.

The total demand including arrears under the Land Revenue and L.R. miscellaneous for the year was about Rs. 7.273 crores for the division as a whole.

A sum of Rs. 2.027 crores was collected during the year ; the percentage of collection being 28 per cent. Further a sum of about Rs. 10.74 lakhs was written off as irrecoverable.

Out of the arrears of Rs. 5.172 crores at the beginning of the year under report, a sum of about Rs. 94.33 lakhs was collected during the year. The demand for the year under report was about Rs. 2,100 crores out of which a sum of about Rs. 1.084 crores was collected ; the percentage of collection being 52 percentage.

There were no salt pans in the division.

No loans were sanctioned and no revision of survey & settlement was taken up.

In all, 38,680 boundary marks were inspected by the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners have also inspected the boundary marks during their tours in the villages and at the time of Huzur Jambandi; 1937 boundary marks were found missing and out of that, 1194 were set right. The frontier boundary marks existing in Mysore, Coorg, and South Kanara districts were inspected by the Tahsildars and Assistant Commisioners during the course of their tours and inspections. There are no frontier boundary marks in the districts of Mandya, Hassan and Chickmagalur districts of this division.

The writing up of the revised records of rights has been completed in all the districts of the division and it is in maintenance stage except in South Kanara district, where the preliminary records of rights have been completed in all the eight taluks and the final publication is completed in respect of 2 taluks.

Out of 2,15,949 mutation cases, 1,11,323 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,04,626 cases at the close of the year under report. Out of the total demand of about Rs. 2.14 lakhs under R.R. fees a sum of Rs. 87,000 was collected during the year under report leaving a balance of about Rs. 1.27 lakhs at the close of the year. Under mutation fees out of the total demand of about Rs. 7.92 lakhs a sum of Rs. 4.56 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of about Rs. 3.36 lakhs at the close of the year.

All the tanks, having an atchkat of 10 acres and above were under the control of the P.W.D. while those having an atchkat of below 10 acres were under the control of the taluk development boards.

No taluk Panchayats were functioning in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Chickmagalur, Coorg and South Kanara during the year under report. There were 2 taluk Panchayats in Hassan district.

There were 13 village forests in Mysore district. These village forests were maintained by the respective village Panchayats under the supervision of the concerned Taluk boards. In Mandya district there were 36 village forests and they were under the direct control of the Forest Department. The two village forests which existed in Chickmagalur district were also under the control of the Forest Department. There were no village forests in the districts of Kanara, Coorg and South Kanara.

There were 32,944 Takavar Tagavi cases for disposal during the year. Out of which 21,703 cases were disposed leaving a balance of 10,241 cases at the close of the year.

The Land Settlement and Land Records in the districts are carried by the Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records. At the district level the work is carried by the Technical Assistant in Training, Assistant Superintendents Assistant and three Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.

The territorial jurisdiction of each Joint Director of Land Records extends to one Revenue Division with Head Quarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

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They exercise administrative and technical control over all the Departmental officers in their respective divisions besides advising the respective Divisional Commissioner in technical matters.

The office of the survey officer city survey Bangalore has been functioning since 1st October 1966 and sanction for its further continuance up to 31st March 1975 has been obtained.

During the year under report, a total sum of Rs. 1.837 crores has been spent under various heads.

1,17,018 blocks and 97,619 hissas were measured and 1,45,998 blocks and 1,04,329 hissas were checked during the year.

Besides attending to the disposal of measurement and correction cases on regular maintenance side, the staff had attended to the following items of work also during the year under report.

Under the new 'Land Grant Rules', disposal of 7,859 Land Grant case was attended to.

For measurement of land reserved in K.R. Pet and Pandavapura Taluk for the displaced persons of Hemavathi project, 42 blocks with a total area of 2,989 acres and 19 guntas of land in 3 villages of Pandavapura Taluk and 9 villages of K.R. Pet Taluk were measured and the sketches there of were sent to Revenue Department for taking further necessary action.

During the year under report, 365 blocks of land comprising 876 hissas covering an area of 1,690 acres and 8 guntas were laid in a total area of 3,200 acres, released from the Forest Department in 6 villages of Kollegal Taluk, Mysore District.

Measurement work was done in 18 villages to detect encroachment in Aihole of Lakkavally project area. Measurement work in respect of 10 villages was completed and sketches thereof together with the lists sent to Revenue Department. The work was in progress in 10 villages. At the close of the year there were 16 villages in balance to be dealt with.

Encroachment cases in respect of 58 tank beds in 38 villages of Mandya District were investigated and 1,034 cases were detected, extent of encroachment being 95 acres and 27 guntas. It is reported that there are 61 tank beds in respect of which measurement work is to be done.

Detailed survey work in respect of one ex-inam village in Chickmagalur District was completed during the year and no ex-inam village in Mysore division was left pending for a detailed survey.

In Mysore division, field measurement and checking of Hissa survey work was done in respect of 3 and 24 villages respectively. At the close of the year field and checking of Hissa survey work was reported to be under progress in respect of 6 and 17 villages respectively.

In South Kanara District 16,588 hissas were measured and 19,901 hissas checked and 8,60,431 RTC forms were written up besides attending to the work of preparation of supplemental akarbands etc. Final record of rights relating to 242 villages were handed over to the Revenue Department for publicatiion. In Gulbarga Division, the staff of the Assistant Superiintendents of Land Records, Hospet have attended to the original survey work of 14 Inam villages of Bellary District leaving a balance of 4 villages. They have also completed the tapasini work in respect of 12 villages consisting of 2,866 hissas.

The staff of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records Raichur has attended to the canal podi work of Yelburga, Koppal and Gangavathi taluks involving 17,801 hissas in 282 villages.

The parties engaged in verification of Inter-State boundary between Karnataka and Kerala States abutting Mysore district have verified 310 T. Stations and covered a distance of 30,655 kms.

The staff attended to the verifications of Inter-State boundary between Karnataka and Andhra States abutting Bidar District and covered a distance of 90 Kms. in 21 villages.

Specific items under P.R. card writing could not be taken up for the reasons that complete set of enquiry records were not received from the Enquiry Officers with the result the staff was entrusted with the (i) Preparations of local area maps (ii) Tracing of Local area maps (iii) General scrutiny of city survey records received from the Enquiry Officers after enquiry (iv) Preparation of list of survey numbers acquired by City Improvement Trust Board and Karnataka Housing Board with reference to their registers (v) Verification of area registers (vi) Demarcation of city improvement Trust Board boundary in the combined map of villages included in the city survey limits.

During the year under report, P.R. cards and Certificates were issued in respect of 36,878 and 2,775 properties respectively, leaving a balance of 1,31,122 and 1,65,225 properties respectively.

In Kolar gold field detailed survey by plane table was completed in respect of 956 properties thus completing all

items of measurement work. Enquiry work is to be taken up.

In Gulbarga district staff attended to the detail measurement by plane table in respect of 6,046 properties and other allied items of work. P.T. work was completed on 28th February 1975 as per the sanctioned time schedule.

There are, in all, 30 city survey offices including 7 village site survey offices in Belgaum Division. Maintenance work in respect of all these city surveys was attended to.

In this division 2 cases pertaining to unauthorised sales and leases were detected. Out of a total of 636 cases, 90 cases are reported to have been disposed off leaving a balance of 546 cases at the end of the year.

The staff of maintenance of city survey officers Belgaum Division attended to the review of 2,084 'T' stones and 62,170 properties during the year.

The settlement report in respect of plantation lands of 8 zones. (b) 4 zones taken up for modification under scellya and (c) the regular revision settlement report of Shahapur zone of Gulbarga District were submitted to Government for being placed on the table of legislature.

The amout of final compensation was determined in respect of Kyasinkere Village, Kudligi Taluk of Bellary District for payment to the Inamdar. Necessary preliminary action was taken for the determination and payment of final compensation in respect of remaining 33 ex-estate villages for which an amount of Rs. 50,000 has been deposited with the Tribunal in this regard.

The scheme of consolidation of Holdings was in operation in the 4 districts of ex-Bombay area till the new Mysore prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings Act 1966 which came into force with effect from 1st May 1969, was introduced.

The 1st part of the Act viz., prevention of fragmentation is in force. The latter part viz., actual consolidation of holdings has not been taken up as other legal preliminaries such as Notification of areas where lands possessing facilities for assured irrigation are situated and entering the fragments in the Record of Rights etc., are generally not completed and no staff was created for the purpose.

The residual work of the schemes which were tackled under the previous Act such as variation schemes and consideration of representation received from the holders etc. at present is being attended to by the regular staff on maintenence side under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and Superintendent of Land Records concerned. These variation schemes are kept pending for the approval of amendment to sec. 30 of the Act.

The (survey settlement) Training Institute offers refresher course of training to the in-service personnel of the Department as well as the probationary Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildars and also IAS and KAS probationers.

During the year, 98 trainees received training in the Training Institute in addition to 7 IAS, 8 KAS probationers and 17 probationery Tahsildars.

There was an outstanding balance of sanad fees of about Rs. 4,000 at the close of the previous year. The demand for the year under report was for about Rs. 1,97,000. Thus

out of the total demand of about Rs. 2,01,000 an amount of Rs. 43,000 was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,58,000.

The total earning and expenditure of the city survey offices of Belgaum Division were about Rs. 4.63 lakhs and Rs. 3.74 lakhs respectively.

30 city survey officers were inspected by the respectiive Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and suitable instructions were issued.

The Joint Director of land records Belgaum and the Superintendent of Land Records Dharwar conducted detailed inspection of the city survey office Hubli and Dharwar.

An amount of Rs. 28,800 and 6.500 were recovered towards PHS and IVS dues leaving a balance of about Rs. 1.83 lakhs and Rs. 1.06 lakhs respectively.

A sum of Rs. 32,600 was recovered in Gulbarga division towards the hissa survey fees leaving a balance of about Rs. 21.29 lakhs at the close of the year.

Amount realised by way of sale of village, taluk and District maps during the year was about Rs. 42,600.

There were 4,246 references pending for disposal in various offices of the Department at the begining of the year. The receipts and disposal were 21,429 and 20,734 respectively. Thus there were 4,941 references pending at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VIII

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

8.1. Agriculture

The Department is headed by a Director who is assisted by one Additional Director and 3 Joint Directors at the head-quarters. The State had 6 agricultural divisions with head-quarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Raichur, each under the charge of a Joint Director of Agriculture.

41 Schemes under agriculture, 8 schemes under Soil Conservation and 4 Schemes under area development were proposed under the State Plan Schemes. Out of these 34 schemes under agriculture 7 schemes under soil conservation and 4 schemes under area development were implemented. There were 13 schemes proposed under centrally sponsored scheme for agriculture, 2 under soil conservation and 4 under area development. The actual expenditure incurred under State Plan Schemes were Rs. 323.12 lakhs and that under centrally sponsored Scheme was Rs. 177.06 lakhs. Under non-plan there were 31 schemes continued on existing basis during the year. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 340.07 lakhs under non-plan the expenditure amounted to Rs. 318.32 lakhs.

The policies and programmes of the Department continued to be the same as in the previous years with emphasis on (1) extension of area under High Yielding varieties (2) efficiency in the use of the agriculture inputs and adoption of efficient practices (3) increasing the intensity of cropping by expanding the area under multiple cropping and (4) on the further spread of new technology to more and more areas.

The department made arrangement for the supply of required inputs like seeds, fertilizers, chemicals etc., through Co-operatives, Agro-industries Corporation and the other agencies.

A new orientation was given in respect of the functions and responsibilities of the various officers of the department at various levels. Emphasis was given on staff training to effectively communicate with the farmers to see that the new technology is widely adopted by them.

Cultivation of Varalakshmi Cotton and sunflower on a large scale, introduction of relay cropping, cultivation of soyabean, introduction of cow-pea and other pulses under rainfed conditions taking advantage of the pre-monsoon showers were the other items which received importance. Extension work was geared-up in all the districts to educate more and more farmers through the different methods like demonstration, farmers training camps, seminars. group discussion, conducted tours and by intensive field visits of experts etc.

The main programmes in operation in the State for the production and supply of quality seeds were (1) production of foundation seeds in seed forms (2) multiplication and distribution of improved seeds (3) production of hybrid seeds (4) processing of seeds (5) seed certification (6) seed testing (7) improvement of seed Act.

There were 62 seed multiplication farms during the year. The total expenditure and receipts of the seed multiplication farms were Rs. 32,56,640 and Rs. 16,52,440 respectively.

Quality control measures were employed in all stages of production with a view to produce genetically pure and

quality oriented seeds. The seeds were tested at the seed testing laboratory before bagging to confirm to the minimum limits of purity and germination. Before sale the seeds were again tested for germination at seed testing Laboratory. Efforts were made to provide good storage conditions to maintain quality in seeds. As against the target of 692.68 tonnes of foundation seeds 407.12 tonnes of seeds were produced.

It was planned to expand the area of 7 existing seed farms during the year to make them economically viable unit. It was proposed to sink 9 borewells in 8 seeds farms. One 7.5 electric motor was purchased for one seed farm and a temporary pumphouse was also constructed on this farm. It was further proposed to deepen the existing open wells of 3 seed farms of which the work on 2 seed farms was completed. During the year it was programmed to provide a tractor with accessories to one seed farm and power tiller with trailor to 7 seed farms. The fencing work was completed in one seed farm. 8 pairs of new bullocks were provided to 6 seed farms. One drinking water well was constructed in one seed farm and irrigation materials were supplied to 2 seed farms.

The scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds was introduced in the State during 1956-57. There were 7 Seed Processing Units under the department. The State government have also taken the responsibility of Seed Certification from National Seeds Corporation from 1st July 1974. There was one Seed Testing Laboratory at Hebbal under the Department of Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 1,58,700 was incurred in the Laboratory during the year towards establishment charges, contingencies etc., as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,75,000. 9,515 seed samples were tested in the laboratory during the year. The Seeds Act was enforced in

the State through the Seed Inspectors. The Agricultural Officers were appointed as Seed Inspectors.

Fertilizers supplies are regulated as per the advance programme of supplies drawn up at the zonal Conference where fertilizers to be supplied by each manufacturer was fixed and the balance quantities required to meet the needs of the State was supplied by the Government of India from the "Pool" quota. The fertilizers allotted to State were distributed through three agencies viz. (1) Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (2) Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited (3) Private dealers. With a view to make an equitable distribution of fertilizer the State Government had introduced the cards system for purchase of fertilizers by the farmers.

During the year, a total number of 721 fertilizer samples were drawn and 647 fertilizer samples were analysed. Out of this 71 samples were found sub standard. Suitable action was taken. 45 cases were filed against black marketing of fertilizers and contravention of FCO 1957. 26 cases were under process for filing in the Court of Law. The Department of Agriculture took up promotional activities at District and Taluk level where farmers were trained in efficient and balanced use of fertilizers.

During the year, the following items of work were carried out in the districts. (1) Intensification of urban and rural compost production, of green manuring in irrigated and assured rainfall areas (2) training to Village leaders in better compostry (3) setting up of mechanical compost plants and gobar gas plants (4) utilisation of sewage/sullage water and (5) award of prizes to municipalities for doing best urban compost. A total sum of Rs. 6,79,000 was provided under the Scheme against which a total sum of Rs. 7,80,356 was

spent. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was provided under the Plan Scheme against which a total sum of Rs. 92,400 was spent.

280 local bodies were engaged in the preparation of urban compost during the year and 5.56 lakh tonnes of compost was produced. In rural areas 76.42 lakh tonnes of compost was produced. An area of 5.99 lakh hectares was brought under green manuring, 632 gobar gas plants were set up during the year. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is extending technical guidance for the construction of gobar gas plants and the scheduled banks are advancing loans to the farmers.

To popularise the use of chemical weedicides, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh for laying out demonstration on chemical weedicides. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was sanctioned for the control of rodents out of which Rs. 3 lakhs was spent for the supply of rodenticides to the farmers at 50 per cent cost and Rs. 5 lakhs for fumigation through custom service. An area of 1,90,000 hectares were covered under the programme.

A total number of 506 power operated and 3,505 hand operated Plant Protection equipments were distributed and a sum of Rs. 4.02 lakhs were utilised. A total sum of Rs. 4,300 were released for conducting insecticidal and fungicidal trials in the State.

The High Yielding Varieties programme was taken up to boost food production. 7.27 lakh hectares of area during Kharif, 1.72 lakh hectares in Rabi and 2.34 lakh hectares in Summer were covered under HYVP during the year.

As against a target of 34.63 lakh hectares for the year, an area of 36.62 lakh hectares was covered under the

programme recording an increase of 2.63 lakh hectares over that of previous year.

The special stress under the IADP in Mandya district was on farm planning, demonstrations, training of farmers and farm information work. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme in TBP area was in operation in parts of Bellary, Harapanahally, Hospet and Siraguppa taluks in Bellary districts and Gangavathi, Koppal, Sindhanoor, Manvi and Raichur taluks of Raichur district. 212 and 60 problem oriented demonstrations were conducted on the Left Bank and Right Bank side of the Canal respectively.

Power sprayers were supplied to farmers at 25 per cent subsidy as an incentive to small farmers. Rodent Control programme was covered on an area of 9,000 hectares in Raichur and Bellary districts through Customer Service steps were taken to control various pests and diseases on the crops.

Crop competition was first introduced during the year 1965-66 at Taluk, District, State and All India level and was continued from year after year.

A new programme for pulses development was initiated during the year under the centrally sponsored scheme.

The Intensive Oilseed Development Scheme was in operation in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwad. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 4.59 lakhs the expenditure was Rs. 4.69 lakhs.

Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco are the main commercial crops of economic importance in the State. Special programmes have been taken up in the State for the development of these crops with a view to increase their production.

The object was to assess the fertility status of the soils and provide advice to farmers for efficient and economic use of fertilizers and better soil management practices leading to increased agricultural production. The policy of the State Government was to have one soil testing Laboratory for each district. 17 Soil Testing Laboratories were functioning in the State. There were 2 mobile soil testing laboratories in addition to these. A fertilizer quality control laboratory was also functioning.

The Scheme for Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Projects continued during 1974-75 was at Hadagali, Bijapur and Doddaballapur. The main object of the Scheme was to adapt the research results of the dry farming technology in dry farming projects and to evolve suitable recommendations to other dry farming areas of the State.

The work done by the Agricultural entomology wing consisted of conducting pesticide verification trails of which 18 were done in the different districts and results compiled.

During the year, farm management studies were continued at Honnali and Sindhanoor taluks of Shimoga and Raichur districts to study the economics of multiple cropping followed under Pilot Project Multiple cropping in the selected villages. A sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was spent as against the total allotment of Rs. 1.53 lakhs.

Rs. 358.25 lakhs and Rs. 388.61 lakhs were the provision and expenditure under non-plan scheme, Rs. 252.21 lakhs and Rs. 182.46 lakhs under Plan Schemes and Rs. 123.60 lakhs and Rs. 51.93 lakhs under Centrally sponsored schemes under Agriculture. Rs. 232.40 lakhs and Rs. 194.01 lakhs under Non-plan Rs. 90.90 lakhs and Rs. 82.88 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 40.00 lakhs and Rs. 39.79 lakhs

under centrally sponsored scheme were the provision and expenditure under soil conservations. Rs. 98.19 lakhs and Rs. 96.59 lakhs, under Non-plan, Rs. 32.15 and Rs. 28.45 lakhs under Plan, Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 9.85 lakhs under centrally sponsored scheme were provision and expenditure under area development.

8.2. Horticlture

The Department is headed by a Director who is assisted by 2 Joint Directors at the Headquarters, one looking after administration and other development actiaities. The State was divided into 4 divisions **viz.**, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Raichur and each division is headed by a Deputy Director of Horticulture.

At the Headquarters there were 4 Deputy Directors in-charge of different branches **viz.** Planning, ARC, ANP and World Bank Project. There were 3 Deputy Directors in-charge of Refinance Scheme in Land Development Bank, Bangalore, Horticultural Farm at Bellary, Tumkur and the centrally sponsored schemes and Banana package Scheme, Mangalore.

Each District was under the charge of one Junior Class I Officer designated as District Horticultural Officer. There were Senior Assistant Directors to look after some of the Agricultural Refinance Schemes, major horticultural farms and parks and gardens. There were 4 Special Officers (1) for development of grapes (2) Development of Co-operative Societies (3) Development of Nandihill Station and (4) Development of Krishnarajendra Hill Station. The District Horticultural Officers were assisted by Assistant Directors of Horticulture to look after the horticultural farms and new schemes.

A revenue of Rs. 30.96 lakhs was realised during the year.

As against a budget provision of Rs. 86.88 lakhs for Plan schemes, a sum of Rs. 79.77 lakhs was spent. As against a budget provision of Rs. 115.46 lakhs towards Non-Plan schemes, a sum of Rs. 114.42 lakhs was spent.

The parks and gardens continued to be maintained during the year under report. 573 different flowering trees were planted in Lalbagh garden besides 30,810 plants supplied to different Government organisations.

A revenue of Rs. 41,700 was realised through rent for the Glass House and auction sale of fruits at Lalbagh. 618 flowering plants were planted in Cubbon Park and a sum of Rs. 11,300 was realised by sale of grass and auction of fruit plants.

The two Hill stations at Nandi, Kolar district and Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Chickmagalur district continued to be maintained during the year. Visitors were accommodated in both the Hill stations.

Two cold storages of 800 tonnes capacity each were installed—one at Chikballapur and the other at Lalbagh, Bangalore. While the former was commissioned the work in respect of the later, was still in progress.

The Department implemented 54 State Plan Schemes including 19 Agricultural Refinance Corporation Schemes.

Four Centrally sponsored Schemes were also under implementation. The Schemes aim at development of fruits, flowers and vegetables as also coconut, Arecanut, cashew, Pepper, Cardamom and Cocoa. There were also development Schemes pertaining to plant protection measures for Horticultural crops, Horticultural training for rural youths to improve the nutritional level of School going children, expectant mothers and others.

During the year, 13 lakhs of fruit plants were raised in the Departmental farms and nurseries and supplied to the cultivators. An area of 8,570 acres was brought under new orchards and 5,920 acres under rejuvenation.

Under the applied nutrition programme 94 blocks were covered during the year.

In the Northern districts of the State, 80 different varieties of grapes were planted and maintained besides 1,10,000 rooted grape cuttings raised and supplied to the cultivators.

An area of 33,768 acres was brought under vegetable cultivation covering the production of 1,35,072 tonnes during the year.

Under arecanut, 1.90 lakh seedlings were supplied during the year.

Under cardamum an area of 420 acres had been covered. Under pepper an area of 486 acres had been covered and 3.25 lakhs rooted and unrooted cuttings were supplied during the year.

Under cashew, 2.30 lakhs seedlings of cashew had been supplied covering an area of 3,350 acres. Further 850 acres had been covered by direct sowing.

A total area of 4,200 acres had been covered during the year under reference. 4,002 tall X tall hybrid coconut seedlings had been planted in an area of 84 acres near Kannamangala. During the year 17,800 hybridised seed Coconuts were procured and sown and 5,366 T and D seedlings were supplied to the cultivators.

112 hectares were developed under banana cultivation in South Kanara district by extending credit facilities for the

purchase of suckers, chemicals and fertilizers to increase the yield of Banana for export purposes.

Under pineapple, cultivation, 950 acres were developed. Under grapes 599 acres were covered with the aid of Agricultural Refinance Corporation and 300 acres were fully developed during the year.

On the whole the work of the department was satisfactory during the year under report.

8.3. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.—The Department is headed by a Director who is assisted by three Joint Directors at the Headquarters—one for Poultry, one for Dairy, and the third was in-charge of Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, 2 Development Officers, the Technical Assistant, the Headquarters Assistant and the Financial Assistant. A Piggery Development Officer and the Deputy Director of Statistics were also attached to the Directorate.

The Intensive Cattle Development programmes at Bangalore and Hubli were under the control of Project Officers while the Large-scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Challakere was under the control of a Superintendent.

The Government Dairies and the 2 Rural Dairy Extension Schemes at Dharwad and Mangalore were under the control of Superintendents, while the 5 rural centres were under the control of the Dairy Supervisors.

The 30 key village blocks with their sub-units established earlier continued to function for promoting the breeding programme in the State.

There were four centralised Semen collection centres and the Semen collected was supplied to all the surrounding veterinary institutions.

The main approach with regard to Cattle Development was cross-breeding on a massive scale using superior germ palsm of exotic sires. The department had six livestock farms, based on the breeding tracts and agroclimatic conditions.

The 7 Government dairies, the 5 rural dairy centres and the 2 dairy extension schemes in the State functioned during the year under review with the object to improve dairy development programme around important cities and towns to supply pasturised milk and also to encourage dairy industry in the rural areas to improve the economy and serve as a subsidiary occupation to agriculturists.

In order to procure surplus milk, 31 chilling centres in the milk-shed areas of the Government dairies and rural dairy centres started earlier continued to function.

Karnataka State stands 4th in the country in Sheep Population, being 4.6 millions. The State had 4 recognised breeds of Sheep **viz.,** (1) Bannur (2) Deccani (3) Bellary and (4) Hassan.

The wool analysis laboratory established at Ranebennur for testing flocks along with wool utilising centre and wool industrial centre continued to function. Apart from the above, there were 6 sheep Breeding Farms to produce, rear and distribute cross-breed and pure-breed stud rams to the various centres of demand in India.

The main object of the Scheme was to use the grains received from the Government of India with other available

ingrediants for preparation of balanced poultry feed and the procurement of maize and sorghum for the Poultry feeds. The preparation and distribution of balanced Poultry feed was done through (i) Bangalore Poultry Farmers Co-operative Society, Hebbal, Bangalore, (ii) Kolar District Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Society, Kolar and (iii) South Kanara District Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Society, Mangalore.

472 Poultry farmers were benefited by these societies which were mixing the balanced feed under the guidance and 90,420 birds were fed with the balanced feed.

Out of the counterpart funds accumulated under World Food Programme, Government sanctioned Rs. one lakh to the Mysore Poultry Farmer's Association and Rs. 21,900 to Central Poultry Farm at Hessarghatta.

The bird popularly known as 'Mychix' at the Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta continued to win the All India Random Sample egg laying Test conducted by the Government of India inspite of competition from Franchise Hatcheris.

Pig breeding units at Hessarghatta and Kudige continued to function with a view to improve the local breeds and to distribute the improved pigs to weaker sections of the community.

The pork marketing centre, Bangalore also continued to function for supplying clean and good quality pork to the public.

The name of the Mysore serum Institute, at Hebbal, Bangalore, was changed during the year under review to Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals.

During the year, 141 cattle fairs were held and 6,02,572 cattle, 36,180 baffaloes and 3,244 other animals like sheep, goats, horses etc., participated in fairs.

During the year, 130 livestock shows were held in the State and 95,387 animals participated in the shows. Prizes worth Rs. 58,467 were awarded to owners of the selected animals.

The department took prompt and timely action in protecting the animals from the contagious diseases and 12,39,321 inoculations were done during the year.

The 4 Regional Clinical Laboratories in the State continued to function during the year with the object of storing the required quantity of biologicals for distribution to the regions besides assisting the field staff in the method of diagnosis and investigation of disease among livestock. They also stock vaccine to meet the demands of respective divisions in emergency.

The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme continued to function during the year. The four check posts located at Chintanahalli of Tumkur district, Hagari of Bellary district, Talapadi of South Kanara District and Chadchan of Bijapur District and the vigilance units at Kolar, Mysore and Belgaum districts functioned. The Vigilance Units will cover all the susceptible animals in the villages adjacent to interstate borders thus creating an immune belt across the border. The rinderpest checkpost will immunise all the susceptible animals moving on the highways. The number of vaccinations done from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 was 15,57,937.

The data collected under the livestock Census 1972 was processed and finalised during the year and the results were submitted to the Government of India and the State Government.

The Sire Evaluation Cell continued its function during the current year to implement the scheme for computarisation of evaluation and disease outbreak reporting system in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar to start with.

The working of the department was found to be satisfactory.

The total number of veterinary institutions in the State as at the end of the year, including veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, rural veterinary dispensaries, veterinary aid centres was 1,067. In these institutions about 2,03,000 animals were treated and 6,37,000 animals were castrated.

Major outbreak of cattle disease during the year was Rinderpest and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, for which about 43,000 and 29,000 cattle were treated respectively.

8.4. Indo-Denish Project, Hessarghatta:

The Indo-Denish Project came into being as a result of technical co-operation and assistance extended by the Government of Denmark in the year 1964 for augmenting milk production in the country. Three sub-stations were also opened at Munirabad, Kudige and Dharwad. This was headed by the Director who was assisted by a Senior Project Adviser, Danish advisers, 5 Veterinary Officers, 1 Agricultural Officer and the necessary administrative staff. The extension work in the village was carried out by 5 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 10 milk Recording Assistans under the technical guidance of both Danish experts and Indian officers.

Of the 368 pure breed RDM animals, 105 cows were in milk and gave 2,85,655 kgs. of milk with 4 per cent fat.

There were 104 calvings during the year. In order to upgrade local cattle, 33,210 ml. of diluted Semen was supplied besides the sale of 54 pure bred RDM bulls.

The seasonal conditions being favourable during the year. 3501 tonnes of green fodder was grown. Apart from this, 364 and 300 tonnes of Hay and Silage respectively were also Produced. Hybrid Maize, Rhodes, Green Panic Jowar and cowpea were the main crops grown.

Training in Dairy husbandry, Fodder Production and Frozen Semen Technology was given to Farmers and Departmental personnel for a period of 3 days to 6 weeks. 230 persons were trained during the year.

Under the scheme for milk recording of cross-bred cows, 145 villages were covered and 772 cows were milk recorded. The average milk yield of such cross-bred cows was 1 984 kgs. per lactation. Grass demonstration plots were set-up to educate the farmers on fodder development. 15.7 lakhs of root slips were supplied free of cost to farmers.

Mr. O. Sejeroe Danish Agronomist, published a bulletin giving the results of the test cuttings conducted.

3 cross bred pregnant heifers and 178 cows were supplied.

8.5. Fisheries Department

The Department is headed by a Director who is assisted by a Joint Director and two Deputy Directors and other officers at the headquarters.

The fishing season of 1974-75 proved to be slightly less as compared to the previous year. The total marine fish landings for 1974-75 were 72,627 tonnes as against 16,637 tonnes during the previous year.

The total fish catch by 1,258 mechanised boats financed by the Government and other agencies and operated by fishermen parties trained in Government Fishermen Training Centre was 11,325 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.11 crores. The mechanised boats operated from the basis of Mangalore, Ullal, Moolky, Malpe, Gangolli, Honnavar, Tadri, Karwar and Alvekodi.

There was a decline in the curing of fish in the Government Fish curing yards on account of stoppage of subsidy on salt. The total quantity of fish cured during the year was 11,504 tonnes including 716 tonnes of fish cured in the departmental yards.

14 Ice plants, cold storage and Freezing Plants were established and run by the Department.

During the year under report, 298.80 tonnes of ice were sold and 355.9 tonnes of fish were stored in the cold storages. A sum of Rs. 72,443 was realised as revenue.

Oil was extracted from shark liver by the fishermen.

The Research Station at Malpe was engaged in research and preparation of Poultry Feed out of abandoned prawn shells, purification of shark liver oil, preparation of protein concentration from fish, preparation of fish pickles etc. It also rendered testing service on nominal charges to the public. The tested products were those of Ice plants, freezing plants etc. A sum of Rs. 2,279 was realised as revenue.

Survey of water sheets for determining their suitability for fish culture was continued during the year.

152.70 lakhs fish seed of major carp and 189.06 lakhs of common carp hatchlings were produced. In addition, the department obtained 73.48 lakhs of fish seed of major carp from Calcutta and Thungabhadra dam for stocking purposes.

The department continued to lease-out fishery rights and issue licences for fishing. During the year under report, the fishery rights of major tanks and some sections of rivers were leased realising a revenue of Rs. 3,30,675. A sum of Rs. 2,35,824 was realised by sale of fish seed to public, fisheries co-operative societies, Village panchayats, Taluk Development Boards etc. A sum of Rs. 89,236 was realised by sale of fish caught departmentally.

During the year, 43 cases of unauthorised fishing were registered and 35 ended in conviction. 8 cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

To facilitate fishermen to transport fish from the landing centres to the main roads, the construction work of fisheries feeder road was continued. Out of 71 roads and 2 bridges sanctioned from time to time, 40 roads with a road length of 38 miles were constructed in the South Kanara district, 30 roads with a length of 41 miles in North Kanara District and one road of 4 miles length in Chitradurga district.

3,754 tonnes of frozen prawns were exported to foreign countries earning a foreign exchange of Rs. 4.97 crores.

10 Municipalities were sanctioned loan for the construction of modern fish markets.

There were 127 Fishermen Co-operative Societies and 4 fish marketing federation. Financial assistance was given to these societies.

There were altogether 18 fisheries high schools, 25 middle schools and 10 primary schools during the year. These schools had a total strength of 11,407 pupils with a teaching staff of 342.

The training of selected young persons of fishermen communities in the operation of mechanised fishing boats, operation of modern fishing gear and in the running and maintenance of marine engines was continued at the four centres at Mangalore, Karwar, Gangolli and Honnavar. During the year, 92 candidates completed the course. A stipend of Rs. 90 per month was paid to each of the fishermen trainees. The duration of the training was raised from 6 months to 10 months. The training centres at Mangalore and Karwar were converted into Survey units in September, 1974.

In the training centres set-up at K.R. Sagar and at Bethamangala in Kolar, 117 persons received training and a stipend of Rs. 90 per month was paid.

8 Assistant Superintendents of Fisheries were deputed during the year for 2 years training in the Central Institute of Fisheries education, Bombay.

57 fishermen who were members of Harale Fisheries Co-operative Society in Mysore district were given financial assistance at Rs. 1,200 each for the construction of houses and purchase of fishing equipments, 20 fishermen members of the Parketwar Fishermen Co-operative Society in Gulbarga town were supplied with fishing requirements.

In North Kanara district, 46 house sites were allotted to 46 fishermen families by the Revenue Department.

During the year, a "Distress Relief Fund" was constituted with a Government contribution of Rs. 50,000 and private donations of Rs. 20,451. The families of 4 fishermen who died while fishing were granted relief of Rs. 1,000 each out of the said fund.

A sub-committee of the Advisory Board was constituted to study the problems of the Fisheries Department.

Out of the State Plan provision of Rs. 63.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 53.48 lakhs was spent during the year. A sum of Rs. 19.50 lakhs was incurred during 1974-75 on the construction of fishing harbour at Honnavar and RCC Jetty at Gangolli sanctioned by the Government of India under C.S. Scheme. The works were in progress.

The construction of an Acquarium in Cobban park at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.30 lakhs was taken up in January 75 and the work was in progress.

The department participated in (1) Congress Exhibition at Bangalore, (2) Siddaganga Mutt exhibition at Tumkur, (3) Municipal exhibition at Gubbi, (4) Panchayat Rajya Sammelan exhibition at Shikaripura and the Akhila Karnataka Fishermen Parishat exhibition at Karwar.

The total receipts were Rs. 23.53 lakhs. The total grant for the Department during the year was Rs. 184.67 lakhs covering the Plan, Non-plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The total expenditure was Rs. 137.40 lakhs.

The work of the Department on the whole was satisfactory.

CHAPTER IX

FOOD AND FOREST

9.1. Food and Civil Supplies

(i) **Food Supplies Wing.**—Government sanctioned one more range in their Order No. FCS 198 EFT 72 dated 2nd March 1974. Thus, the Central Range was formed and it

started functioning with effect from 6th September 1974 in Bangalore City Corporation area.

There was considerable increase in the volume of business transactions during the year 1974-75 compared to previous years.

Consequent upon the creation of the Central Range during the year under report, the procurement work was transferred to the Unit of the Joint Director (Depart) with effect from 1st September 1974. During the year 1974-75, the following levy orders were in force.

1. Karnataka Jowar Procurement (Levy Amendment) Order 1973.
2. Karnataka Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order 1973.
3. Karnataka Ragi Procurement (Levy) Order 1973.
4. Karnataka Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order 1974.
5. Karnataka Jowar Procurement (Levy) Order 1974.
6. Karnataka Paddy (Regulation of Inter-District (Transport) Central Amendment) Order 1974.

The quantity procured during the year was as follows:

Paddy	1,36,375 tonnes
Jowar	15,905 tonnes
Ragi	431 tonnes
Transport of Levy	22,482 tonnes
Transport of Levy rice	512 tonnes

In view of favourable seasonal conditions and due to enhancement of levy purchase prices, the procurement achievements were much better than that of the previous year.

Paddy and Jowar grown within the State were procured during the year under a slab system of levy determined with reference to the area of grower's holdings under the levy system the grower for the purpose of levy collection was the land holder in respect of self cultivated lands and the tenant in the case of leased lands and he was liable to surrender levy to Government. If the grower in any case considered that the quantity of levy to be surrendered to Government was excessive having regard to his requirements he was free to make an application representing that the levy may be reduced suitable. The following were the procurement rates fixed for the crop year 1974-75.

	Per quintal
Superfine paddy	... 89.00
Fine paddy	.. 84.00
Medium paddy	... 79.00
Coarse paddy	.. 74.00
Jowar (all varieties)	... 74.00

In addition to these rates the growers were entitled for a sum of Rs. 66 per quintal if they delivered their produce at a notified storage point and Rs. 6.25 at a purchase point as transport charges.

The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation were the principal procurement agents for the entire State. They in turn had appointed the local Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society and other suitable Co-operative Societies as their sub agents in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Before the commencement of the harvest of each crop, the Deputy Commissioner of the District had notified the purchase points to enable the growers to offer their produce easily.

During the year 1974-75, Informal Rationing was introduced from 1st September 1974 in Belgaum City, Hubli-Dharwar, Gadag, Betageri and Mysore City besides continuation of Informal Rationing in Bangalore City and K.G.F. Mining and non-mining areas and Mangalore City.

During the year commencing from April 1974 to March 1975 the total quantity of 1,40,795.43 tonnes of rice, 15,367.5 tonnes of jowar, 588.41 tonnes of wheat, 1,17,116 tonnes of milo, 11,23,724 tonnes of sugar were distributed through public distribution system comprising of 15,883 fair price shops in the State.

No food grains were imported to the State during the year under report. 1,09,000 tonnes of wheat and 1,11,000 tonnes of milo were received from the Government of India.

During the year under report, informal rationing was in force in Bangalore Corporation and other informal rationing areas with the following main functions:

(i) enforcement of several control orders issued under Essential Commodities Act 1935.

(ii) to ensure proper distribution of foodgrains and sugar in the informal rationing areas through authorised fair price shop dealers.

(iii) to ensure proper attention to complaints received from the public with regard to distribution arrangements and to ensure proper functioning of authorised agents.

(iv) to ensure supply of wheat and wheat products to bakeries, hostels and other establishments and to check up proper utilisation of products supplied.

(v) to ensure proper supplies of kerosene oil, baby foods, tyres and tubes, torch cells and controlled cloth etc.

The total number of ration cards was 3,73,276 and the population covered as per ration cards was 24,27,537.

1,500 gms of rice per unit, 1,500 gms of wheat per unit and 500 gms of sugar per unit were issued. In addition maida and soji were issued during festivals and when the supply position of wheat products were satisfactory.

The supply position of foodgrains and kerosene oil were satisfactory during the year.

The crushing capacity of 28 roller flour mills in the State went upto 32,274 tonnes per month. Licences for installation of 7 roller flour mills in the small scale sector were issued.

The supply position of sugar was satisfactory. There was no abnormal change in the price of open market sugar during the year. Rationing of sugar was introduced from 1972.

There were 4112 cases pertaining to installation of new huller or sheller or combined huller-sheller or cheera mills at the beginning of the year. 1768 fresh applications for grant of permit were received during the year making total of 5880 applications. Out of this, 1285 were disposed off during the year leaving a balance of 4,595 cases.

The total storage capacity under the control of the Department was 48,540 tonnes. Some godowns were under lease to other departments. The department had taken on hire some godowns from Food Corporation of India and private parties and the State and Central Warehousing Corporations. Construction of godowns at Sindhanur and Gangavathi in Raichur and Bangarpet in Kolar district was nearing completion.

The service of the State Warehousing Corporation for fumigation of food grains and for prophylactic disinfestation of godowns were continued to be utilised during the year.

The prices of all kinds of foodgrains in the open market had shown an unward trend in all the markets in the State.

Foograins were distributed in the informal rationing areas in the State.Adhoc allotments were also made to the Districts during the year.

Distribution of foodgrains to consumers in the State at controlled rates helped to keep the open market price of foodgrains under check to a considerable extent besides action taken by Government under various control orders.

As on 1st April 1974, the total outstanding recovery/ adjustment from mill owners or their bills was Rs. 3,34,550 Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7,176 was adjusted and a sum of Rs. 3,27,374 remained to be recovered/adjusted.

Recoveries in respect of mill owners could not be effected since most of the recoveries had been challenged in the State High Court as well as Supreme Court and the decisions are awaited. As regards Mysore district instituting Civil Suits for recovery is under process in view of the cases filed in the High Court having been withdrawn for certain reasons.

Regarding others the recovery/adjustmnet of the outstandings is pending for want of certain particulars called for from mill owners who have been lethargic in the matter and suitable action is being taken for recovery in such cases.

A sum of Rs. 10.58 lakhs was the net balance outstanding at the beginning of the year in respect of 20 unit officers. During the year under report, a total sum of Rs. 51,800 was cleared leaving a balance of Rs. 10.06 lakhs at the end of the year.

Monthly progress reports of clearance of audit objections received from the unit officers were reviewed regularly and the slackness noticed in the disposal was pointed out to the concerned officers. Necessary instructions for speedy clearance of the age old outstandings were issued laying emphasis on accelerating the efforts towards recovery.

(ii) Civil Supplies Wing.—The wing deals with implementation of control orders in respect of essential commodities other than food stuffs. This wing exercised a vigil over proper supply and distribution and the price situation in respect of all essential commodities.

A monthly allotment of 2378 bales of controlled cloth was made by the Central Government to this State and the same was distributed among the vulnerable section of the people through the Co-operative sector. The Karnataka State Consumer's Co-operative federation is the wholesale nominee for the State. The controlled cloth was issued at the rate of 10 meters of longcloth and other clothing or one pair of dhoti or one pair of saree at a time per person.

5344 kerosene licences were issued and the amount collected by way of licence fees and security deposit was Rs. 3,92,295. The Directorate fixes the prices of kerosene oil as and when communications for revision of rates are received from Government of India.

Under the Karnataka Automobile Tyres (control) Order 1971, 382 tyres Dealers' Licences were issued and an amount of Rs. 8,76,395 was realised.

Those who transport tyres out of State has to obtain prior permission of the Department under the Tyres and Tubes (Movement Control) Order 1974.

The dealers who are dealing in Baby foods are required to maintain proper account, display prices and stocks and issue cash bill memo to purchasers under the Karnataka Baby food (Maintenance of Accounts, display of prices and Stocks) order, 1967.

Under the Karnataka Vanaspathi Dealers Licencing Order 1971, 1100 licences were issued and an amount of Rs. 78,571 was realised by way of licence fee and Security deposit.

About 1600 cases of violations of various control orders were detected and some cases ended in warning and some in conviction. About Rs. 45.030 was realised to Government by way of fines.

The shops dealing in essential commodities were vigilently checked up by the staff to ensure that there is no profiteering and hoarding. It plays its part in the implementation of the various control orders issued by Government from time to time.

The administration and working of the department was satisfactory.

9.2. Forest.—The forest area of the State is 39,658 sq. kms at the close of the year. Out of this 1935 sq. kms. were under the charge of Revenue Department and 37,723 sq. kms. were under forest department.

The forest area was divided into 7 circles, viz. Kanara Belgaum, Bellary, Shimoga, Coorg, Mysore and Bangalore.

No forest area was constituted as Reserve forest in this circle during the year 1974-75. The organised forests covered by various working plans were worked out according to the prescriptions of the concerned working plans except in cases involving changes in the implementation of forestry schemes, projects and grant of land, etc. The deviations made are being got regularised from the competent authority.

The input formats for data collection in the field were redesigned and the field data manual was compiled for the use of the field parties. The field data collected under the scheme of forest wealth for industrial purposes was sent to Government Computer Centre for compilation.

Total length of forest roads in this division is 492.46 kms. Annual repairs such as pre and post monsoon repairs were carried out to the forest roads and the cost of repairs was Rs. 1,82,781.44.

Precautionary measures were taken up to prevent smuggling of sandalwood and other forest produce, pilferage of timber and damages by fires.

Out of a total of 5,982 offences detected by the Divisional forest officers 2058 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 3924 cases.

Exploitation of timber from the forests was done through departmental agency as well as private agency as per the prescriptions of working plans prevalent in the areas. In the areas where the period of sanctioned working plans expired and where the working plans are yet to be sanctioned extraction of timber was done on selection cum improvement basis as per the plan of operations. Firewood was extracted by departmental agency from the logging and other areas and brought to depots for supply to

indentors and **bona fide** consumers and for auction sale. Sandalwood was extracted departmentally from the sandal bearing forests as per the prescriptions of the working plans and brought to various sandal koties for conversion and further disposal. Extraction of sandal by private agency is totally prohibited.

During the year 1974-75 emphasis was laid on measures like rehabilitation of degraded forests raising of economic plantations improvement of logging operations, development of communications and buildings, raising of canal-side plantations, cashew development and farm forestry.

The schemes for matchwood plantations was implemented in Kanara, Belgaum, Coorg, Shimoga and Mysore circles.

The wild life sancturies at Bandipur in Chamarajanagar division, Nagarhole in Hunsur division, Dandeli in Haliyal division, Muthodi in Chikmagalur division and birds sanctuary at Ranganathittu were maintained and improvements were carried out. Preliminary works were carried out for the formation of new sancturies in Bhadra valley at a total cost of Rs. 21.47 lakhs.

During the year 143.30 hectares of cocoa plantations were raised. Besides 874.26 hectares of older plantations were also maintained. The total cost incurred during the year was Rs. 12.47 lakhs. As area of 15.29 hectares of nutmeg, 14.97 hectares of clove, 15.66 hectares of pepper and 1.76 hectares of red oil palm were planted. The cost incurred was Rs. 2.84 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs was invested in Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation as a share capital fo Government during the year.

Under Package Programme for cashew application of fertilizers and spraying of chemicals by way of prophylactic

treatment of cashew plantations were carried out. An amount of Rs. 90.77 lakhs was spent for further plantations.

Drought prone areas programmes envisages alround development of drought prone areas declared.

In order to promote the standard of living of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes they were employed on froest works undertaken by the Department under Plan and non-plan schemes.

During the year under report 18 sancturies and national parks were declared under the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act 1972. The total forest area declared as sancturies, national parks, game preserves and closed area was 9906.80 sq. kms.

Project Tiger came into effect in 1973 and is being financed fully by the Government of India. The tiger reserve established includes most of the forest areas of Venugopala Wild Life Park.

CHAPTER X

Rural Development and Co-operation

10.1. *Co-operation.*—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the statutory head of the Department. At the Head Office, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is assisted by 3 Joint Registrars and also by Joint Registrar for Audit, one special officer for Co-operation, one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one executive engineer, two assistant engineers, one Deputy Controller of State Accounts, one Diary Officer, one Statistician and 14

functional Head Quarters assistants. Apart from the above, there was also an Enquiry and Inspection cell with one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, two Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and other non-gazetted staff to look after enquiry and Inspection cell. In addition the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was assisted by 4 Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies, one for each division.

There were 19 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies one for each district and 41 sub-divisional Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the field. The sub-divisions were almost identical with the Revenue Sub-divisions in the State.

Administration of the various provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act and Rules and implementation of various schemes sponsored by the State Government and centre through the State Government were carried on by the Registrar, the respective Divisional Joint Registrars, District Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies according to the Powers conferred by the State Government on the various officers of the Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall get the accounts of all the Co-operative Societies in the State.

Out of 20,776 societies allotted for audit for 1973-74 audit of 17,701 societies were completed and it is seen that every year the progress achieved in audit comes to more than 85 per cent.

At the beginning of the year, there were 2,967 societies under liquidation. During the year under report 33 societies were brought under liquidation bringing the total to 3,000.

The State Government approved a scheme to provide deposit incentive to the District Central Co-operative banks in the form of Cash prize.

Under Long-term Loans, the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank continued to provide finance for sinking of new irrigation wells as a mojor item of activities apart from financing items like improvement of lands, consolidation of holdings etc.

During the year 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 58.43 lakhs was made under the plan programme towards the implementation of the Handloom Development Schemes.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies continued to function as Registrar General of Money Lenders in Karnataka. He has also functioned as the Appellate Authority at the State level.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at district level continued to function as the Registrar of Money Lenders.

During the year under report, (as against 4,985 applications received) 3,975 licences were granted.

Karnataka was one of the leading states in the Co-operative movement. On the whole the working of the department during the year was satisfactory.

There were 21,847 Co-operative Societies of all categories at the beginning of the year. 249 new societies were established during the year, there by bringing the total as at the end of the year to 22,096. Of these, the number of primary agricultural credit societies, at the beginning of the year, was 8,309. Of this 17 societies ceased functioning during the year, thereby leaving a balance of 8,292 as at the end of the year. The agricultural credit co-operative societies advanced a sum of 62.13 crores during the year and recovered loans amounting to Rs. 53.07 crores during the year, loans outstanding at the end of the year being 80.30 crores.

Long term loans advanced and recovered by the PLD banks and the total Long term loans out standing as at the end of the year were Rs. 16.85 crores, Rs. 12.27 crores and Rs. 79.97 crores respectively.

10.2. *Directorate of Sugar.*—The Directorate of Sugar was set up in 1973 with a view to provide a single agency to deal with all matters relating to sugar industry and to ensure its development on sound lines. After its inception, the Directorate has conducted surveys to locate potential area for setting up new factories. The Directorate has been instrumental in obtaining new licenses from Government of India.

During the year under report, one sugar factory under the Co-operative sector namely, Sri Doodhganga Krishna Shakara Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Chikodi, went into production thus revising the total number of working sugar factories under the Co-operative sector to Eight with a total crushing capacity of 10,700 T.C.D.

The Joint/Private sector, two sugar factories *i.e.*, Davangere Sugar Mills, Davangere and Sri Chamundeswari Sugar Works, K.M. Doddi, were also commissioned during 1974-75. Thus the total number of Sugar factories in the Joint/Private sector was nine with aggregate crushing capacity of 15,000 T.C.D.

In the Joint sector Gangavathi sugars Gangavathi, and in the Co-operative sector Mahadeshwara Shakara Sakkare Karkhane, Kollegal, Raibag Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, have placed orders for plant and machinery and the work in these factories is going on. It is expected that of these factories would go into production during 1975-76.

The following four sugar factories *viz.*, (i) Hemavathi Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Harihar, (ii) Karnataka Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Haveri, Dharwar District (iii) Shri Sreerama Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Chunchanakatte, Mysore District, (iv) Dakshina Kannada Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Mangalore have been granted licenses by Government of India to set up sugar factories in the Co-operative sector. Efforts are in progress to collect share capital from members.

Four factories *viz.*, Mysore sugar company Mandya, Thungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga, Malaprabha Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., M.K. Hubli and Hiranyakeshi Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Sankeshwara were given Licenses to expand their crushing capacities. Expansion proposals of Gauribidanur and Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., are under consideration of Government of India.

During 1974-75 season the total estimated quantity of cane to be crushed was at 34.5 lakhs of tonnes giving 3.45 lakhs tonnes of sugar at an average recovery of 10 per cent as against a crushing of 28.6 lakhs tonnes of cane giving 2.9 lakhs tonnes of sugar during 1973-74.

10.3. *Marketing.*—The Karnataka Agricultural produce Marketing Act 1966 was extended to the entire State of Karnataka in the year 1968. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Karnataka continued to be *Ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer. He was assisted by an Additional Chief Marketing Officer, one Joint Chief Marketing Officer, one Chief auditor, one Head Quarters Gazetted Assistant, one Senior Marketing Officer and one Marketing Officer at the State Head Quarters while 4 Deputy Chief Marketing Officers at Divisional level and 16 District Marketing Officers at District level assisted him in the field of administration

Rs. 44.07 lakhs was received by way of revenue during the year and the expenditure incurred under various heads were Rs. 48.18 lakhs. There were 103 main markets and 113 sub-markets functioning in the State.

Agricultural commodities worth of Rs. 400 crores were sold through the net work of regulated markets during the year under report.

There are 20 live stock markets and auction has been taken to bring all the live stock assembling centres under the orbit of Regulation.

Under the scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence monthly rates of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries are being collected and furnished to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Monthly Wholesale prices of 52 Agricultural Commodities, fortnightly prices of 76 commodities, weekly prices of 69 commodities and Daily prices of 58 commodities are being collected and furnished to several departments of State Government and also to Central Government Departments. Monthly Bulletin in Kannada called 'Vyavasayothpannagala Vanijya Varte' is being published and 8,000 copies of said journal were diseributed to Village Panchayats, Government institutions, Marketing Co-operative Societies and Regulated Markets. The daily rates of various commodities as prevailed in 30 important commodities are being collected and broadcast through All India Radio of Bangalore and Dharwar. The rates of essential commodities are also being collected and compiled for being sent to the State Government.

Agricultural Commdities like Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Tamarind, Groundnut, Corriander etc., were graded on commer-

cial basis before sale at 32 Primary Grading Units established at important Regulated Markets. During the year 1974-75, 22,32,601 quintals of Agricultural produce valued at Rs. 32,88,92,300 were graded. The Grading of coconuts has also been done in the above units. The number of coconuts graded was 3,25,30,542 and the value Rs. 1,90,78,446.

The commodities like Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils and Honey were graded under 'AGMARK' Specifications to provide pretested quality produce to the consumers and to ensure competitive price to the producers at 13 Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratories and 13 sub-packing Stations. During the year the quantity of Ghee, butter edible oils and Honey graded was 26.00 lakh and the value was Rs. 266.76 lakhs. The grading of Kapas on giving percentage basis was also done at 5 grading centres established at important cotton grading areas.

A project for the development of Regulated markets in the State at a total cost of Rs. 9.48 crores was taken up with the assistance of International Development Association, Washington. In all 59 markets are selected for development under the above project. The financial assistance available to the individual markets was to provide basic amenities for the users of the Markets Assistance was also given to the market intermediaries for construction of Shop-cum-godowns in the sites allotted to them by the Market Committees in the market yard. Out of 59 markets, 23 markets were taken up for development in the 1st phase and 16 markets the second phase. The remaining 20 markets will be taken up for development in the 3rd phase depending on the funds available in consultation with International Development Association. The first 23 markets were allotted to 9 participating commercial banks for releasing the financial assistance under the project. The 16 markets taken up in the second phase were also allotted to the 11 participating commercial banks.

In case of 23 markets taken up in the 1st phase, a sum of Rs. 617.83 lakhs has been sanctioned. In respect of 16 markets taken up in the 2nd phase, a sum of Rs. 201.04 lakhs has been sanctioned. The total amount earmarked for developmental works in the Market yard and for advancing loans in respect of Market Intermediaries works out to Rs. 818.87 lakhs as against the total outlay of Rs. 9.48 crores.

The Engineering Cell was incharge of preparation of plans and estimates tendered documents and supervision of developmental works taken by the Agricultural Produce Market Committees under the World Bank Assistance and out of their own funds.

The audit of accounts of the 18 agricultural produce market committees and 3 grading labouratories were completed during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 1,18,655 has been realised by way of audit fees.

Elections were held in respect of 9 agricultural produce market committees.

10.4. *Weights and Measures.*—The Karnataka Weights and Measures Act, 1958 was extended in the year 1959 to the entire State of Karnataka. The Chief Marketing Officer in Karnataka, Bangalore continued to be the *Ex-officio* Controller of Weights and Measures. He was assisted by a Joint Controller of Weights and Measures, one Senior Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures and one Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures at the State Head quarters, 4 Deputy Controllers of Weights and Measures at the Divisional level, 21 Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures at the District level, 9 Senior Inspectors and 36 Inspectors of Weights and Measures at the Sub-divisional level in the field administration.

Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 21.36 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 17.51 lakhs was incurred while a revenue of Rs. 14,62,103 was collected during the year 1974-75.

From the year 1969-70, the centrally sponsored scheme *viz.*, metric system of Weights and Measures was converted into a State Scheme and was, therefore, transferred from the central sector to the State sector. The Central Government is still assisting the scheme by way of block loans and block grants which are made available to the State by the centre for financing the State Plan Schemes.

During the year under report, there were 66 permanent Physical Laboratories of Weights and Measures functioning all over the State for testing the Weights, Mesaures, Weighing and Measuring instruments coming under the pinview of the Act.

The Department participated in the All India consumer's Conference Exhibition conducted by the Mysore Consumer Guidance Society, Bangalore, Congress Exhibition Bangalore and Agricultural Industrial Exhibition at Siddaganga Tumkur during the year under report.

During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided for purchase of equipment to take up the verification of Taxi and Autorikshaw meters and the Administrative sanction of Government was also received in this behalf for purchase of 8 benches at a cost of Rs. 80,000. As the Stores Purchase Department could not finalise the formalities in time the purchases could not be effected before the close of the finanacial year.

During the year under report, the Joint Controller of Weights and Measures attended the conference on Metrication and Legal Metrology held at New Delhi from 27th to

29th January 1975. The points discussed in the said conference were adoption of legislation on Metrology and Metrication on international lines, exchange of ideas between the developed and the developing countries, establishment of legal Metrology Laboratories for maintenance of National Standards of Weights and Measures, sources of Supply of standard equipments, training of personnel, arrangement of training courses, publicity to the various aspects of Metrication and Legal Metrology etc.

During the year under report, 14 Manufacturers' Licences, 103 Repairers' Licences and 145 Dealers' Licences were issued under the Karnataka Weights and Measures (enforcement) Rules, 1959.

Likewise, 12,63,232 units of Metric weights Measurse, weighing and Measuring Instruments were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 14,62,130 was realised as stamping and licensing fee under the Weighst and Measures (enforcement) Act. Besides 3,038 prosecutions have been launched against the erring traders out of which 2,710 cases have ended in conviction while 166 cases have met with acquittal.. An amount of Rs. 1,28,515 was realised by the courts through conviction as the fine amount.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY

11.1. *Communication and Buildings.*—Chief Engineer was the head of the department. For administrative purpose the State was divided into 7 circles *viz.,* Banaglore, Mysore, Shimoga, Mangalore, Dharwar, Belgaum and Gulbarga and these circles are further sub-divided into 45 divisions.

Budget allotment for roads and buildings (under all heads) for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 1,645.10 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,700.21 lakhs was incurred. The expenditure incurred for roads for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 411.85 lakhs of which Rs. 15.75 lakhs was for State highways, Rs. 198.57 lakhs for district and other roads and Rs. 197.53 lakhs for machinery and railway safety works. Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 139.33 lakhs.

Total road length at the end of the 1974-75 was 51,698 kms. as against 51,489 kms. the previous year. Surfaced and un-surfaced roads at the end of 1974-75 were 43,031 kms. and 8,667 kms. respectively as against 42,480 kms. and 9,009 kms. at the end of 1973-74. Number of bridges existing during the year 1974-75 was 757 as against 746 in 1973-74.

Construction of 13 buildings costing Rs. 86.54 lakhs were sanctioned during the year. Another 61 schemes were in progress during the year.

11.2. *Architecture.*—Chief Architect is the head of the Department. He was assisted by the Deputy Chief Architect, Deputy Architect, and Assistant Architects and two posts of Senior Assistant Architects. Three posts of Junior Assistant Architects were vacant during the year.

Architects fee collected during the year 1974-75 was Rs. 2,940 for the supply of type designs and special designs from the local bodies and institutions. All Government departments were supplied designs free.

Total budget sanctioned for the year under report was Rs. 5.75 lakhs.

As usual, the preparation of projects along with detailed working drawings were under taken for all departments and the works undertaken for the following departments were noteworthy.

(i) India population project: Works under India population project (financed by the World Bank and the Government of Sweden) Karnataka, continued for the year under review. The buildings designed are (1) 30 bedded ward and sterilization unit for the districts, (2) 24 bedded ward for Taluka places, (3) 24 bedded ward and sterilization wings at other places of taluks, (4) ANM. schools-*cum*-hospitals for the training of ANMs' in the District Head Quarters and (5) Sub-centres in the rural places. Under the scheme about 75 designs and over 150 lay out drawings are supplied. Also detailed drawings in respect of the above have been furnished to the Director of Works, Bangalore.

(ii) Medical Department: Works were under progress in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Cancer Research Institute, Bangalore, Medical College at Bellary, Hostel for Medical College, Mysore and detailed drawings have also been furnished for these buildings. Designs for 350 bedded hospital at Bidar ESI hospital at Davangere and post graduate students hostel at Hubli have also been furnished during the year. Sketch plans for the proposed out patient Block for the hospital at Mercara, design for the additional hostel for Medical College Campus at Bellary, design for the Institute of Cardirology Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and sketch plans for the 100 bedded ESI hospital at Mysore were also given during the year. In addition work details for all the Major and minor works under progress have been furnished.

(iii) Education Department: Type designs were given for the construction of Junior Colleges, High Schools, Secondary and Primary schools in the State. Apart from the special designs were prepared and furnished in respect of (1) design for Karnataka Secondary Education Board, Bangalore, (2) construction of the building for the sub-urban press at Kenchanahalli Bangalore and (3) School library building at Sheshdripuram, Bangalore,

(iv) Juidicial Department: Detailed drawings were furnished for several Court buildings in the State.

(v) Police Department: Various buildings for offices and quarters for the police were under progress and detailed drawings were furnished for the same. Further, layout for campuses of Reserved police and Regular police along with designs for the quarters and allied buildings at Mache Village at Belgaum and Belgaum City, design for workshop for the Audugodi police campus were furnished during the period.

(vi) Youth Service Department: Design for the Stadia at Chickmagalur, Mandya and Shimoga and Swimming pool at Bangalore were prepared.

(vii) Tourist Houses: Design for an Annexe to Kumara Krupa Guest House, Bangalore was furnished. Inspection Bungalow at Almatti Dam and Hidkal Dam were also given during the year.

(viii) Temples and Choultrys: Detailed drawings for the works under progress were given during the year. In addition, designs for the Gopuram at Karangia, Anjaneya-swamy Devasthana at Basavangudi, Bangalore and Kondaggi in Chitradurga District were given. Design for the Gopuram at the Vallabharaya Swamy Temple at Guttahalli and at Hampi in Hospet taluk were also given during the year.

(ix) Social Welfare Department: Designs were prepared and forwarded for the development of Gadag settlement by providing miscellaneous buildings with hostel, police stadium, NCC Offices, craft centre and quarters. Design for the vigilance centre, Bangalore and a type design for a Remand Home were also prepared. Designs for several hostels along with layouts were provided to the Department during the year.

(x) Legislators home: Detailed drawings for the new Annexe to the legislators home at Bangalore were given.

(xi) Model making: A number of models were prepared for major buildings both for IPP and other works in the State. A number of models for the important buildings like the ANM schools, 30 bedded wards and 24 bedded wards etc., were prepared during the year.

(xii) Exhibitions: The designs sent for the various types of buildings during the year under review would cost approximately Rs. 11.26 crores. A large number of type designs, layouts and models were also sent to several departments whose cost is not included.

11.3. *National Highways.*—The national highway zone functioned with four national highway construction circles at Bangalore, Bagalkot, Hubli and Mangalore, eleven national highway construction divisions at Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Hospet, Karwar, Mangalore and Hassan, one National Highway Investigation Division at Uudupi and one quality control divison at Bangalore till 01-07-74.

The National Highway zone was continued with reduced establishment and the posts of Deputy Chief Engineer (Mechanical) Superintending Engineer (Designs) in the office of the Chief Engineer (N.H.) and of the National Highway circle at Mangalore were abolished from 30.06.74. Three National Highway Divisions, at Hassan, Mangalore and Udupi and the quality control divisions at Bangalore and 21 Sub-divisions were closed.

After the reduction in the establishment, the following five offices continued to function from 01.07.74.

1. Office of the Chief Engineer (National Highways) with Chief Engineer, 2 Deputy Chief Engineers, 5 Assistant Engineers and a Registrar.

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2. National Highway circle, Bangalore with 2 divisions at Bangalore and Tumkur with seven sub-divisions and a quality control sub-divsions thereunder.

3. National Highway Circle Hubli with 4 divisions at Chitradurga, Dharwar, Belgaum and Karwar with 12 sub-divisions thereunder.

4. National Highway circle Bagalkot with three divisions and 8 sub-divisions thereunder.

5. 2 Special Land Acquisitions Offices at Chitradurga and Bagalkot.

The following National Highways were existing in Karnataka State during 1974-75.

Sl. No.	*N.H. No.*	*Description of National Highways*	*Length in Karnataka State*
1.	4	Madras—Kolar—Bangalore—Hubli Belgaum-Poona—Bombay.	661.3 kms.
2.	48	Belgaum—Khanpur—Anmod—Panaji	84.2 kms.
3.	7	Banaras—Nagpur—Hyderabad—Karnool Bagepalli—Bangalore—Hosur—Krishnageri—Salem—Madurai—Cape Comarin.	124.1 kms.
4.	9	Poona—Sholapur—Humnabad—Hyderabad Vijayawada.	75.0 kms.
5.	13	Chitradurga—Hospet—Bijapur—Sholapur.	408.6 kms.
6.	17	Panaval—Panaji—Karwar—Coondapur Udipi—Mangalore—Cannanore—Calicut—Trichur.	285.0 kms.
7.	48	Bangalore—Nelamangala—Kunigal—Hassan—Sakleshpur—Mangalore.	330.0 kms.
		Total ..	1,968.2 kms.

For the improvement and development of National Highways in Karnataka existing as on 1-4-69, the Government of India approved a programme for Rs. 2,324 lakhs for the Fourth Plan. For the improvement and development of National Highway Nos. 4A, 17 and 48 Government of India have approved an additional programme for Rs. 683.19 lakhs and incorporated this in the Fourth Plan scheme.

During the year under report grant of Rs. 320.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 319.44 lakhs were made for the original works and a grant of Rs. 84.27 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 83.90 lakhs were made for the maintenance and repair works.

6 works estimated to cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs each which were in progress during the previous years were completed during 1974-75.

Against the loan assistance of Rs. 121.70 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the purchase of road building machinery for carring out National Highway works in Karnataka machinery costing about Rs. 79.44 lakhs was procured. Government of India had released an amount of Rs. 23.10 lakhs upto the end of March, 1974 against the loan assistance. A further release of Rs. 10.27 lakhs was made during 1974-75.

11.4. *Irrigation projects (North Zone) Belgaum.*—The following circles were under the charge of this zone.

1. The Malaprabha Project Cricle, Saundathi,
2. The Malaprbha Canal Circle, Dharwar,
3. The Ghataprabha Reservoir project circle, Hidkal,
5. The Upperkrishna Project Circle, Alamatti.
5. The Upperkrishna Project Circle. Alamatti.

Three quality control divisions with 8 sub-divisions were functioning under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Designs).

The Malaprabha Project.—The construction of the Dam was nearing completion. The crest gates were erected during 1973-74 and water stored upto RL 2058.

The construction work of a tunnel including approach cut, control structure and exist cut on the left bank canal was completed.

In-take works for all 8 lift irrigation schemes on the periphery of Reservoir were in progress.

In view of scarcity conditions and with a view to provide employment to the labourers in this region, the work of left bank canal from 7 to 28 km. was taken up under famine relief works during 1972-73. The 1st seven miles of the canal was completed and water allowed for irrigation during the year.

The Malaprabha Canal circle was opened on 19th February 1973. Construction of exist cut of Right Bank canal tunnel was completed. Right Bank Canal construction was in progreses upto mile 37. Nargund Branch canal was practically completed. The work on the distributions was in progress. Remodelling of Kolch canal in miles 9 to 17 was almost completed. A potential of 28,300 hectares was created under this project bringing the total cumulative potential to 37,900 hectares.

The Ghataprabha Project.—The wrok on Hidkal dam was in progress and water was released from the dam for rabi cultivation. The construction of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal was nearing completion. The construction of the

Raibagh High level distribution was in progress. Ghataprabha canal circle was opened on 20th February 1973 to concentrate on the completion of the Left Bank canal works. The potential created to end of 1974-75 was 1,01,860 hectares.

The Upper Krishna Project.—The construction of Narayanpur Earthen dam on the left bank was almost completed. Excavation of foundations for the spill way and non-spillway in the riverbed portion was in progress. The work of excavation and lining of 1st 12 miles of Narayanapur left bank canal was in progress. Distributary No. 1 and 1-A taken up under scarcity programme were in progress. Water was made available for 73 acres by lifting water from the river.

The construction work of Almattidam was suspended. The Upper Krishna canal circle Krishnapur formed in December 1972 was wound up in June 1974 as this cricle was created essentially to tackle works during the scarcity period only.

11.5. *Irrigation Projects (South Zone) Mysore.*—The irrigation projects (South Zone), Mysore exercised control over the following circles:

(1) Bhadra project circle, B.R. Project,

(2) Kabini project circle, Mysore,

(3) Hemavathy project Circle, Gorur,

(4) Harangi project circle, Kushalnagar,

(5) One quality control division with four sub-divisions was functioning under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer (Designs) in the Chief Engineers Office.

(a) *Bhadra Reservoir project circle—Devarabilikere scheme.*—The dam and canals are completed and water is allowed for irrigation Devarabilekere scheme which formed a part of the Bhadra project was in progress. Embankment of the Devarabilikere except in the gorge portion was almost nearly completed. In the gorge and spillways portion, work was in progress. The potential created under the Bhadra project upto end of March 1975 was 96,910 hectares.

This circle was also in charge of (1) Tunga Anicut works. (2) Jambadahalla reservoir project. The Head works of this project was completed. The right bank channel and its distributaries were under various stages of progress and the left bank channel distributaries were deferred for the present.

(b) *Kabini project Circle, Mysore—Major and Medium projects.*—The following major and medium projects are under the control of this circle.

(1) Kabini project, (2) Suvarnavathy project, (3) Gundal project, (4) Taraka project, (5) Manchanabele project, (6) Sagare Doddakere, (7) Chikkahole project, (8) Nallur Amanikere, (9) Arkavathy project.

Sagare Doddakere project was not yet taken up for execution as the project was under re-examination.

Kabini project.—Construction work of the parapet over the top of the dam and formation of roadway were in progress. 22 villages with 14 hamlets accounting for a total extent of 15,230 acres come under submersion in the reservoir basin. 25 new colonies were proposed to be formed of which work on 24 colonies have been completed and partially rehabilitated. The works on left bank canal up to mile 16 were completed, right bank canal surveys for the entire length of 26 miles were completed and excavation work in different reaches were in various stages of progress. Nugu and Sagare Acqueducts were in progress.

Water partially impounded in the Kabini reservoir was made available for about 10,110 hectares for second crop under the existing anicuts below Kabini dam and also under the Kabini left bank canal.

Suvarnavathy project.—The construction of the dam together with right and left bank irrigation canals were completed. Water was stored up to crest level of spillway and allowed for irrigation to the existing ayacut of 9,694 acres and also for a fresh ayacut of 7,000 acres. The erection of crest gates over the dam was completed during 1974-75.

Gundal project.—Nearly 75 per cent of the embankment work for the dam was completed. Construction of the spillway was in progress. Canal works have been tackled upto a length of 5 kms.

Taraka project.—The works relating to excavation for foundation for the seat of bund and also the raising of embankment in the right bank were in progress.

Manchanabele Project.—Preliminary works such as drilling, grouting and other exploratory works including surveys etc., were completed. The works on both residential and other buildings at the damsite and also at Ramanagaram and various approach roads to site were nearing completion.

Chikkahole Project.—An estimate for the re-construction of the dam which breached on 8th December 1972 was sanctioned. Preliminary works are taken up and are in progress. The work on the Dam was not taken up as the redesigning of the same was under consideration.

Nallur Amanikere and Arkavathy Project.—Preliminary works were taken up on these two projects.

(c) *Hemavathy Project/circle Gorur.*—The work of Hemavathy dam is in progress. Execution of left bank canal works and right bank canal works were under progress.

(d) *Harangi Project circle Kushalnagar.*—Work on *masonary dam was in progress.* Earthen embankment on the right bank was completed. Excavation work on left bank canal up to 10 kms. was completed and excavation from 10 km. to 20 km. in progress.

In addition to the above project under execution, the chief engineer, Irrigation projects (South) was also in-charge of maintenance of Krishnarajasagar Reservoir of the Visveswaraya canal under it.

11.6. *Tungabhadra Project Munirabad.*—This zone with Head Quarter at Munirabad was set up on 1st April 1974.

(i) Tungabhadra Project Circle—Munirabad;

(ii) Tungabhadra Canal Circle—Yeramerus;

(iii) Irrigation Project construction—Gulbarga.

Tungabhadra Project Circle—Munirabad.

This circle was in charge of maintenance of Tungabhadra project head works on the left side, maintenance of the Left Bank Canal from 0 to 18 miles, maintenance of under Right Bank Low Level Canal of the distribution system and Right Bank High Level Canal in Mysore area in Bellary District and maintenance of Left Bank High Level Canal of length 9½ miles irrigating 1,159 acres in Raichur district.

In addition, the circle was also in charge of:

(*a*) Hagaribommanahalli Project;

(*b*) Narihalla Project; and

(*c*) Vijayanagar Channels.

With the abolition of Irrigation Project construction Circle, Gulbarga on 4th June 1974 the Karanja Project in

Bidar and 6 medium projects in the Gulbarga district came under the control of this circle.

Hegaribommanahalli Project.—The project is completed except for certain balance works under the spillway draft channel which were under progress canal system is completed and the anicut is fully developed.

Narihalla Project.—The work on the construction of the dam was in progress.

Karanja Project.—The work on Karanja Dam was taken up in October 1972 under scarcity Relief programme and was continued. Work on excavation of canals was also taken. Chulkinala, Bennithora, Amarja, Lower Mullamari, Upper Mullamari and Soudgar Schemes which were taken up during 1972-73 under scarcity relief programme were continued.

Tungabhadra canal construction Circle Yeramerus.—This circle is in charge of the construction of maintenance of the Left Bank Canal from mile 18 to mile 141. The work of strengthening of the canal was taken up and also in progress. This circle was also in charge of :

(i) *Kanakanala project.*—All the works have been completed.

(ii) Rajolibunda Division Scheme :

The ayacut and main canal up to mile 27 in Karnataka State limit has been completed.

11.7. *The Karnataka Engineering Research Station Krishnarajasagar.*—The Karnataka Engineering Research Station continued to function during the year as the Research Wing of the P.W.D.

The Research Station worked with three divisions *viz.*, Hydranlies Division No. 1 with seven sub-divisions, Headquarters Division with three sub-divisions, Fundemental and Basic Research Division with three sub-divisions and the Engineering Staff Training College.

The total number of problems studied in all the branches were 234. The following schemes were continued during the year under report:

(1) Silt and Sedimentation surveys of Tungabhadra reservoir.

(2) Sub-soil flow-canal living.

(3) Standardisation of Surki and other pozzalanic materials in mortar and concrete.

(4) Engineering properties of soil.

(5) Model and proto type confumity studies.

(6) Rock mechanics.

Apart from the number of monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly technical reports and reviews and a number of reports on results of the tests conducted on the samples received from the various irrigation and power projects of the State and other wings of PWD and results of model studies, the following technical papers were specially prepared and sent for the 44th Annual Research Session of CIBIP held during June/July 1974:

(1) Use of lime Sludge an industrial waste as constructional material.

(2) Consolidation characteristics of black cotton soil with Chemical admixture—Calcium Chloride and Potassium Hydroxide.

(3) A compartive study of flow and spriskler irrigation.

The Engineering Staff Training College attached to the Research Station arranged training for 27 Executive Engineers, 104 Assistant Engineers and 76 Junior Engineers in the various disciplines of Engineering, *viz.*

(*a*) Long term courses :

(1) Structural Engineering,
(2) Public Health and Engineering,
(3) Irrigation and Hydraulic Engineering,
(4) Transportation and Highway Engineering and
(5) Soil Mechanics.

(*b*) Short term Courses :

(1) Quality control and instrumention of dams,
(2) Prestressed concrete (both buildings and Bridges),
(3) Pert and CPM and
(4) Prestressed concrete (bridges).

11.8. *Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering.*— The Chief Engineer is the head of department. All works relating to irrigation costing Rs. 25 lakhs and less and all PHE works relating to urban and rural water supply and sanitation schemes were under the control of this department.

Providing water supply by means of sinking borewells in the entire state was entrusted to the well boring Division Bangalore and Mechanical Division Gulbarga which were directly under the control of the CE (MI and PHE) Mechanical Division Gulbarga was formed to facilitate early operation and movements of the rigs in Northern Karnataka.

There were 7 regular circles (1) Bangalore, (2) Mysore, (3) Mangalore, (4) Shimoga, (5) Belgaum, (6) Dharwar

and (7) Gulbarga and 4 regular division attached to these circles, *viz.*, (1) Bangalore, (2) Shimoga, (3) Belgaum, (4) Gulbarga and 17 divisions working under these circles apart from the well Boring Division Bangalore and Mechanical Division Gulbarga. There were 2 special Investigation divisions—one at Bangalore and other at Dharwar and one design and Planning Unit at Bangalore Water Supply Division were incharge of conducting detailed survey and investigation of the villages which are suffering from drinking water scarcity. The designs and planning unit is incharge of scrutiny of estimates and designing the schemes.

The regular PWD Divisions were incharge of execution of MI works to provide irrigation facilities with a view to increase food production. The following works are looked after by regular circles :—

1. Construction of tanks, anecuts, pickups, bandaras etc.
2. Restoratum and reclamation of tanks
3. Improvements of existing tanks and anecuts
4. Construction of feeder channels
5. Flood control works
6. Lift irrigation works
7. Karland schemes
8. Maintenance and repairs of all irrigation works.

The total expenditure incurred on Plan and non-plan schemes were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	*Plan*	*Non-plan*
1. Minor irrigation works ..	982.18	617.98	364.20
2. P.H.E. Works ..	522.00	480.00	42.00

Some of the urban water supply schemes have been taken up during the year under L.I.C. aided programme with which 2/3 of the amount is financed from L.I.C. as loan to Local Bodies and 1/3rd of the cost is borne by the Local Bodies and financed either by taking loan from Government or from other sources.

11.9. *Water Resources Development Organisation.*— The Chief Engineer is the head of this organisation and the main function of this organisation was investigation and planning for utilisation of the water resources in the State.

The Water Resources Development Organisation had the following set up.

1. Cauvery Planning, Investigation and Design Wing
2. Krishna Godavari Wing
3. Hydrology and River Gauging Unit
4. Two Investigation circles dealing with the investigation of major and medium irrigation projects.
5. Sharavathy Valley project cell.

All the technical aspects of the Krishna-Godavari Water disputes was attended to by the Krishna Godavari Wing.

Nearly 150 major and medium irrigation projects coming under the river basins of Cauvery, Krishna, Godavari, North pennar and west flowing rivers were being investigated.

The Sharavathy Valley project cell was entrusted with the work of settlement of claims of Sharavathy Valley Hydro-Electric Project contractors whose cases were pending before the arbitrators/courts.

11.10. *Mangalore Port Trust.*—The Mangalore Port Trust Board was also the conservator of the Port under the Indian Ports Act 1908. The Board consisted of 17 Trustees. The Chairman and 8 other Trustees were appointed by the

Government and the remaining 8 were elected. The Board of Trustees of the Mangalore Port held 12 ordinary meetings and [illegible] special meetings and the Executive sub-committee held 9 meetings during the year.

(Revenue, expenditure and financial position as on 31-3-1978)

	Receipts	*Expenditure*	*Cash*	*Govt. Securities*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible] Port Trust Fund	12,77,771	14,98,182	9,28,729	2,00,000
[illegible] Port Fund	1,32,322	1,82,049	3,94,516	5,00,000
[illegible] Pilotage Fund	9,239	9,709	3,179	..

In addition, the following additional investments in Government Securities were held under the heads noted against:

[illegible] Depreciation Reserve fund for [illegible]	..	9,03,399
[illegible] Gratuity Reserve Fund	..	7,20,393

[illegible] trade :

		M. tonnes Rs.
[illegible]	..	1,11,910
[illegible]	..	1,96,122
[illegible] Exports and Imports (a+b)	..	3,08,032
Foreign	..	88,156
Coastal	..	2,49,667

Tonnage of Vessels entered/cleared :

		No. of vessels	*Tonnage* (Net Regd.)
Entered	..	2,032	2,48,313
Cleared	..	1,975	2,76,215

11.11. *Ports and Inland water Transport.*—The office of the State Port office, started functioning with its head quarters at Bangalore and five ferries circle office exclusively for the development and management of inland water transport and ferries in the State. In addition to the departmental ferry service being operated at Tangadgi three more ferry services in the State have been taken over by this department.

The Karnataka Canals, ferries and Inland vessels bill is before Government for enactment. The main object of this bill is for consolidating various enactments in force in the integrated areas now forming parts of Karnataka State and also to place the administration of ferries and Inland water transport on a proper footing.

An Australian team comprising of Messrs Lew Grifffith and John Watts visited the port on 26th May 1974 in connection with studying the feasibility of construction an off-shore or terminal to facilitate faster loading.

An expenditure of Rs. 8.59 lakhs was registered on various port development schemes against the budget grant of Rs. 62 lakhs.

The total revenue earned by the department during the year was Rs. 15,21,184 21 as against the total charges of Rs. 16,59,395.04 excluding the expenditure on development of ports which is met under capital outlay.

A total amount of Rs. 73,262.63 was collceted as port dues during the year.

33,021.47 metric tonnes cargo valued at Rs. 65,48,941.30 was imported during the year. The increase in import was due to increase in import of salt mainly at Karwar.

7,23,599.38 metric tonnes of cargo valued at Rs. 7,94,07,579.28 was exported during the year. The

decrease in cargo traffic is due to stoppage of ships calling at Belkeri port on account of some complication regarding land at the port for which some litigation was filed in the Karnataka High Court by the former lesses.

A sum of Rs. 7,56,243.82 was collected as landing and shipping fees on imports and exports of cargo during the year.

11.12 *Electrical Inspectorate.*—The Electrical Inspector is the Head of the Inspectorate. The Inspectorate continued to administer the laws relating to electricity during the year under review.

The Inspectorate consisted of Head office at Bangalore with two Divisional Offices one at Bangalore and other at Bellary and five sub-divisional offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwar and Bellary.

During 1974-75, 146 fatal and 168 non-fatal electrical accidents involving human beings and 72 fatal accidents involving animals were investigated and following remedical measures suggested to the Electricity Board to avoid the recurrence of such accidents.

1. Breaking of guys with strain insulators.
2. Replacing detericrated wooden pole supports.
3. Replacing detericrated service mains.
4. Clearance of trees and tree branches in proximity of the live lines.
5. Providing P. G. Clamps and bi-metallic clamps in distribution lines.
6. Efficient grounding of installation.
7. Using safety devices and grounding for handling of live lines.

During the year, method of construction and wiring was approved as detailed below.

H.T. and EHT. installation	..	262
Cinema theatres (Permanent)		49
Privately owned generating sets	..	113

The number of installations inspected and checked during the year were as under.

1. E.H.T. lines	..	555.36 Kms.
2. H.T. lines	..	1548.181 Kms.
3. H.P. installations	..	1560
4. M. V. installation Periodical		8471
5. Cinema installations		
Permanent new	..	21
Periodical	..	284
6. Touring Cinemas and semi-Permanent Cinemas	...	586
7. Neon Sign installation and X-ray plant	..	70

The details of the works attended to by the Licensing Board during the year were as follows:—

1. Renewal of Licences to Electrical Constractors.	1153
2. New Licences granted to Electrical Contractors	181
3. Nufber of competancy certificates for supervisors issued to Degree and Diploma Holders ..	293
4. Do Wiremen	305
5. No. of Contractors licences suspended or complaints	15
6. No. of contractors licences cancelled on complaints ..	3

7. Conduct of examinations.—As usual, the examinations for Industrial Supervisors, mining operators, wireman and Cinema Operatos wee conducted during the year under

review. The No. of candidates who passed these examinations were (1) Industrial Supervisors 64, (2) Mining Supervisors 1 and (3) Wiremen 237, (4) Cinema Operators Eramination 122.

The verification and scrutiny of the accounts of the licences were also done during the year under report.

The Electricity tax returns submitted by the Electricity Board up to the end of August 74 were also checked up and discrepancies and irregularities were pointed out. The Electricity tax accounts maintained by the Divisional Offices of the Electricity Board were inspected and irregularities found in the Inspection were brought to the notice of the concerned Electricity Board Authorities.

The Revenue collected during the year was Rs. 574.75 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,71,500.

The work of the Electrical Inspectorate on the whole was found to be satisfactory during the year under review.

CHAPTER—XII

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

12.1 *Industries and Commerce.*—The year under report has been one of unprecedented difficulty with acute shortage of imported raw materials, steep rise in prices, power crisis, transportation problems and finally the credit squeeze. All these made the task of industrial production and fresh industrial investment difficult. Inspit of these, the State has been able to make significant progress.

(1) *Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation*

The corporation has been assisting in promoting and executing industrial projects by offering assistance by way of investments in share capital, underwriting of shares, loans and guarantees. The Corporation also undertakes preparation of project reports, feasibility studies, techno-economic survey of the district, etc., besides providing technical assistance. The total capital employed by the corporation at the end of the year was of the order of Rs. 1,146.82 lakhs. The total sanction by way of investment in share capital and loans as at the beginning of November, 1974 was of the order of 1,647.46 lakhs.

(2) *Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board*

During the year under report, the Board has taken possession of 543.35 acres of land and since inception of the Board, more than 8,100 acres of land have been taken possession. 700 acres of land have been allotted to 112 entrepreneurs.

(3) *Public Sector Undertakings (State Government)*

(a) *Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi.*—During the year 3,92,438 TS. produced and the 2,709 lakhs of sales have been made and there was no export. The company made a profit of Rs. 93.08 lakhs. It is expected that after the installation of Forge Plant and implementation of the balancing schemes, there would be increase in the production of High Grade Special Steels resulting in higher and increased profitability.

(b) *New Government Electric Fatcory* .——It is engaged in the manufacture of transformers, motors, switch-gears and silicon power diodes. The production and sales of the

equipments during the year under Report upto December 1974 are given in the below table :

	(Rs. in lakhs) *Production*	*Sales*
1. Transformers ..	644.22	560.19
2. Motors ..	744.38	562.26
3. Switchgears ..	211.60	267.01
4. Silicon diodes ..	35.02	9.81

(c) *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company Ltd.*—Government assistance to the tune of Rs. 200 lakhs was given as loan free of interest for five years to the company during the year.

The anticipated sales for 1974-75 were about Rs. 320 lakhs and the anticipated loss for the year was placed at about Rs. 55 lakhs against Rs. 119.86 lakhs in the previous year.

(4) *Departmental Undertaking (State)*

(a) *Government Soap Factory.*—This Factory manufactures toilet soap, washing soap and synthetic detergent. A modernisation scheme has been completed with the installation of continuous saponification plant imported from Italy. During 1974-75, the turn-over of the factory was Rs. 446.31 lakhs as against Rs. 321.05 in 1973-74. The factory earned a profit of Rs. 48.33 lakhs during 1974-75 as against Rs. 70.11 lakhs in 1973-74.

The undertaking has taken up expansion and diversification project, *viz.*, Sodium Tripoly Phosphate, (STPP), Fatty Acid with Hydrogenetics of technical hard oil at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores.

(b) *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.*—It is manufacturing transformers between 33 KVA and 300 KVA

range, scientific instruments and survey instruments. The turn over was Rs. 234.22 lakhs in 1974-75 as against Rs. 163.07 lakhs in 1973-74. It sustained a loss of Rs. 24.85 lakhs in 1974-75 as compared to Rs. 50.33 lakhs in 1973-74.

(c) *Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*—It is in the manufacture of line materials, Engineering goods, fabrication of structure chemical plants etc.

The turnover of the undertaking during the year 1974-75 was Rs. 21.92 lakhs as against Rs. 27.61 lakhs in 1973-74. It incurred a loss of Rs. 6.84 lakhs during 1974-75 as against a loss of Rs. 7.82 lakhs in 1973-74.

(d) *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—It is basically a foreging shop. The production during the current year (upto end of December 1974) was Rs. 49 lakhs and value of sales Rs. 39.34 lakhs. Government have taken a decision to convert the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, and Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan, into a single Joint-stock Company.

(5) *Village and Small Industries*

The Development of small scale industries is provisionally the responsibility of the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce. The department is also implementing a number of schemes for development of handlooms, powerlooms, handicrafts, coir, industrial estates, etc.

(6) *Small Scale Industries*

During the year under report upto the end of December 1974, 2,270 units were registered by the Directorate, 55 further applications were recommended to National Small Industries Corporation for hire purchase machinery valued at Rs. 38.63 lakhs. 202 applications valued at Rs. 68.50 lakhs from Small Scale Industries have also been recommended to licensing factories for issue to impart licences/ release orders.

(7) *Karnataka Small Industries Corporation*

During the year under review, the Corporation supplied various raw materials to Small Scale Industries units such as pig iron, G. P. Sheets, Sodium nitrate, G. C. Sheets, H.R. and C.R. Sheets, Stainless Steel sheets, M. S. Plates, Cement, Mutton tallow structurals, etc. The turnover during 1974-75 was Rs. 542.10 lakhs as against Rs. 779.37 lakhs during 1973-74. The Corporation earned a profit (before tax) of Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

(8) *Handlooms*

The State has more than 1,37,000 looms in the Co-operative fold. During the year, an amount of Rs. 31.15 lakhs was earmarked for the development of handloom industry in the State, under the following :

1. Establishment of Separate powerlooms and handlooms corporations.
2. Strengthening the apex institutions.
3. Intensive Handloom development programmes.
4. Revitalisation of primary weavers' societies.

(9) *Handicrafts*

Training was being provided to artisans in latest techniques and designs by providing them with improved tools at subsidised rates. A provision of Rs. 52 lakhs made during the year which was more or less fully utilised.

(10) *Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.*

The Corporation has seven Sales Emporia at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Hubli, Belgaum and New Delhi. Turnover during the year 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 70 lakhs.

(11) *Coir Industry*

The following development schemes were implemented during 1974-75 :

(*a*) Assistance to Coir Co-operative Societies.

(*b*) Starting of coir mechanical units, Decoratives, motorised spinning units etc.

(*c*) Continuance of coir mechanised units for manufacture of bristle and matress fibre. The provision of Rs. 3.24 lakhs made during the year 1974-75 was fully utilised.

(12) *Industrial Co-operatives*

There were 835 Industrial Co-operative Societies in Karnataka, engaged in Handicrafts, Small Scale Industries, Sericulture, Coir etc. These societies work for the benefit of rural artistans and the weaker sections of the community. The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs made as assistance to these societies have been fully spent.

(13) *Bee-keeping*

There are about 95,000 bee colonies producing 4-4½ lakhs Kg. of honey. There are at present 38 centres functioning in the State for the development of Bee-keeping industry. The department is supplying bee-hive boxes, drums and other accessories for the bee-keepers.

(14) *Khadi and Village Industries Board*

The Board took up schemes for setting up of Gobar Gas Plants, solvent extraction plants, khadi spinning, Functional Estates etc. The Khadi and Village Industries Board set up a pilot unit for the manufacture of Loka Vastra during the year under report.

(15) *Rural Industries Project Programme*

Rural Industries project programme, a centrally sponsored scheme was in operation in seven districts, *viz.*, Tumkur, Shimoga, Dharwad, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Hassan. For 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 2.90 lakhs was provided for development of promotional schemes and Rs. 15.30 lakhs for sanction of loans and the entire assistance is being utilised.

(16) *Rural Artisans Programme*

A sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was provided by the Government of India. Training was imparted to 269 farmers coming under MFAL and SFDA and subsidy granted towards purchase of improved tools and equipments.

(17) *Artisans Training Institute*

The total number of persons trained in different Artisan Training Institutes during 1974-75 was 1,138 and in Small Scale Industries Centres 317.

(18) *Leather and Leather Industries Board*

Government of Karnataka have already set up an advisory Leather and Leather based Industries Board to advice on the promotion and development of leather based industries in Karnataka.

(19) *Sheet and Wool Development Board*

The State Government have constituted a statutory sheep and wool development Board for the development of wool industry and sheep development besides research in this field.

(20) *Development of Backward Area*

Eleven districts of the State *viz.* (1) Belgaum, (2) Bijapur, (3) Dharwad, (4) Karwar, (5) Gulbarga, (6) Raichur,

(7) Bidar, (8) South Kanara, (9) Hassan, (10) Mysore and (11) Tumkur were declared as industrially backward. Of these, Mysore, Dharwar and Raichur were the districts declared as industrially most backward to qualify for 15 per cent central subsidy on capital investment. The subsidy was limited to Rs. 15 lakhs. Also, Government offered additional incentive like exemption from payment of sales tax on capital goods purchased within the State, lands at concessional rate etc. Till the end of February, 1975, from the inception, a sum of Rs. 69.78 lakhs was sanctioned to 136 units in these districts as subsidy, of which a sum of Rs. 37.34 lakhs has been released to 86 units. During 1974-75, (upto 7th March 1975), a sum of Rs. 25.46 lakhs was released to 25 units.

The Karnataka State Finance Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 461.78 lakhs to 107 units in the abovesaid 11 backward in respect of Mysore, Hassan, Bijapur districts were completed and reports published for the benefit of Enterpreneurs. Intensive Industrial campaign were being held in different areas to attract and guide the enterprenuers to establish indutrial units. Surveys in respect of the remaining districts were in progress.
were in progress..

12.2. *Government Sandalwood Oil Factories.*—The overall administration of the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories vested with the Board of Management for Government Industrial concerns. Shri B. K. Thungappa was the Director of Government Sandal Wood Oil Factories Mysore, and Shimoga during 1974-75 and Shri B. Puttaswamy and Shri B. M. Nataraj were General Manager of Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga respectively.

The total quantity of Sandalwood received during the year 1974-75 from the Forest Department was 1570.80 M.Tonnes. Apart from this, a total quantity of 76.00 M.Tonnes of Sandalwood was purchased in auction sales by Mysore Factory. The total quantity of Sandalwood distilled at both the factories was 1516.05 M.Tonnes.

The targetted production of Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, for the year 1974-75 was 62,000 Kgs. against which the actual production during the year was 51,720 Kgs. In case of Shimoga, the targetted production was 24,000 Kgs. and actual production was 29,109 Kgs. The shortfall in production is mainly due to inadequate supply of sandalwood from the Forest Department and slackness in sales.

During the first half of the year, there was good demand for Sandalwood Oil both in the local and foreign markets which could not be met in full quantity for want of adequate sandalwood. This position continued upto the ban from 10th July 1974 imposed by the Government limiting supplies only to Karnataka area. Following the ban and reduction in price, the demand was encouraging from 26th January 1975 onwards. The total sales during the year was 46,086.82 Kgs. and the amount realised was Rs. 4,75,08,815. Besides this, the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, realised an amount of Rs. 11,11,188 towards sale of Agarbathies. The Agarbathi sale was encouraging during the year. The Gross profit earned during 1974-75 was Rs. 1,56,73,333 and net profit was Rs. 1,52,06,677. The quantity of Sandalwood exported during 1974-75 was 22,844 Kgs. and the amount of foreign exchange received was Rs. 233 lakhs.

The factory participated in the Indian Trade and Industry Exhibition. Male, Maldive Islands and Indian Trade Erhibition, Dubai.

During 1974-75, capital expenditure of Rs. 1,42,697 was incurred in both the factories.

Since the targetted production of Sandalwood Oil could not be achieved during 1974-75, Production Incentive Bonus was not paid to the employees.

The employees of both the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories were paid profit bonus at 1/3rd of their total basic earnings including additional basic pay.

The relationship between the Management and Labour remained cordial through out the year. Labour amenities such as free clothing and footwear to all the workers and free supply of Coffee and Bun to night shift workers were provided.

12.3. *Mines and Geology.*—As in previous years, department carried out intensive surveys and investigations for Economically important mineral deposit and ground water resources.

Investigations for Bauxite in Khanapur Taluk, (Belgaum District), Cement grade lime-stone at Chitapur (Gulbarga District), Iron and Manganese ores in Kalinadi submersion areas in Supa taluk, (North Kanara District) and for Copper and other sulphide deposits in Deodurg Taluk (Raichur District) were under progress.

The mineral survey conducted in Jamkal area, Chitradurga District, revealed the occurrence of fairly sizeable deposits of Barytes useful for oil drilling mud and in manufacture of paints. The occurrence of barytes is a significant discovery in Karnataka for the first time. The drilling exploration revealed extension of deposit to 30 metres below ground.

Ground water survey and exploration also formed an important activity of the department. Surveys for ground water potential in the State were taken up. The detailed water balance studies initiated by F.A.O. experts were continued and data collected in six river basins. The Ground Water Cell tendered advice to farmers in locating suitable sites for wells and bore-wells for drilling for irrigation purposes.

The Department Co-ordinated with the Public Health Engineering Department and Primary Land Development Banks in assisting them for location of bore-well sites and assisting them in granting loans to the farmers.

The copper project at Chitradurga, Kalyodi and Thinthini, taken up for execution, based on the results of investigations of the department, made good progress during the year.

The Department was also attending to the administration of both major and minor minerals, grant of mineral concessions and the collection of the mining revenue.

The total revenue collected during the year was 250 lakhs an increase of Rs. 19 lakhs over the previous year, and the expenditure on the departmental activities amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs.

The Department also assisted in the preparatory work for the planned exploitation of Iron and Manganese ore reserves in areas coming under the submersion of Kali-Hydro Electric Project.

Mysore Minerals, Limited

A wholly State Government owned company formed for effective exploitation of mineral resources in the State; its working for the year 1974-75 was very encouraging. The company made all-round progress in respect of production of minerals and turnover. During the year, the company

mined 4.69 lakh tonnes of important minerals and the turn-over was Rs. 289.10 lakhs. Further, the company earned an amount of Rs. 2 crores of foreign exchange.

12.4. *Sericulture Department.*—Sericulture is a highly labour intensive agro-based cottage industry. It has vast scope to increase labour opportunities in the rural areas. One acre of irrigated mulberry garden can generate upto the stage of weaving, about 465 man-days spread over 300 days in a year. The approximate investment required to employ one person in the Serciulture is only Rs. 645 when compared to Rs. 10,000 in other industries. In Karnataka, about 2 lakh families were engaged directly in Sericulture.

Areas under mulberry was 2.60 lakh acres during 1974-75 and cocoons produced was 294.40 lakh kgs. and Raw silk production 20.20 lakh kgs.

Yield of silk increased due to the better renditta obtained with the new hybrids issued in large numbers. This new hybrid is pure X-Mysore Vivotine which had distinct advantages of 2 to 3 points is renditta over the hybrid issued in the previous year, *viz.*, Mysore X C, Nichi, or Mysore X HS 6.

The expected silk production was placed at 22.00 lakh kgs. in 1974-75 as against 20.37 lakh Kgs. in 1973-74.

Crash Programme

In spite of difficulties met in implementing the crash programme for the development of Sericulture, considerable head-way was made in organising 65 sericultural co-operative societies and 18 Reelers' Co-operative Societies. Under the Crash Programme, a sum of Rs. 53.48 lakhs was advanced as loan up to the end of December 1974 and the probable for the whole year is Rs. 55.50 lakhs.

Government Sericulture Farms

The State had 7 Mulberry nuseries and 31 basic seed farms. In order to achieve a target of 100 lakhs of Bivoltine Hybrid layings in the year 1975-76, a considerable progress achieved both in Government Farms and seed area in Attibele of Anekal Taluk. Improvement in Races, KA, KN6D was achieved. Besides, a new race namely NB-4D2 was evolved with better yield and smaller incidence of mortality in the pupae stage.

Drought Prone Area Programme

Under the DPAP programme, Bijapur District, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for development of sericulture in a Five year period was provided. The Southern parts of Bijapur District could be benefited.

The probable expenditure details for 1974-75 are as below :

		(Expenditure in lakhs)	
		Provision	Expenditure
Plan	..	45.55	29.01
Non-Plan	..	91.26	91.26

Receipts

The total receipts for the first nine months ending December 1974 was Rs. 48.99 lakhs. Receipts for the year are expected to be Rs. 65.92 lakhs as against Rs. 62.36 lakhs in the year 1973-74 and Rs. 53.58 lakhs in 1972-73.

12.5. *Government Silk Industries.*—The silk and silk products were in demand both in India and abroad. Out of an estimated production of about 21 lakh kgs. of raw silk in the State, about 25 per cent was utilised in the State for the production of fabrics and the balance was sold outside the

State to meet the demand of handloom industries. At present, the Government Silk Industries were providing employment to nearly 4,000 people, working in rural parts of the State.

(i) *Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna.*—The Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, produced 36.986 Kgs. of Spun Silk yarn and 57,420 kgs. of Voil Yarn and 30,820 metres of spun silk fabrics during 1974-75. The Mills made a profit of about Rs. 25 lakhs during the year.

(ii) *Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.*—The Factory produced 92,247 metres of pure silk fabrics both plain and laced fabrics in the year 1974-75 as against 98,512 metres in 1973-74. It earned a profit of Rs. 4.58 lakhs in the year 1974-75 against, Rs. 4.88 lakhs in 1973-74.

(iii) *Government Silk Filatures.*—There are seven Filature Units located at Kanakapura, Kollegal, Mysore, T. Narasipur, Chamarajanagar, Santhemaranahally and Mamballi. These units sustained losses. The possibilities of minimising the losses were being erplored.

12.6. *Stores Purchase.*—The Stores Purchase Department is generally expected to follow the pattern of D.G.S. and D. and commercial undertakings. The work relating to indents, enquires and placing of orders being organised on functional and non-departmental basis.

The total orders placed through the department amounted to Rs. 3.30 crores for the year 1974-75. The total orders placed from 1st April 1974 to 31st December 1974 amounted to Rs. 2.13 crores.

The total revenue realised by the sale of tender forms and registration fees paid by the firms was Rs. 42,375 and Rs. 8,867 respectively. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,98,490.

The total amount of EMD and S.D. received Rs. 3,72,163 the amount of EMD and S.D. refunded was Rs. 4,94,300 and EMD and SD forfeited to Government amounts to Rs. 11,495. A proposal to open a centralised payment section in the Stores Purchase Department is under consideration of the Government. Efforts have been made to *create* a referrence library in the Directorate and to streamlight the procedure of purchase to avoid delays.

CHAPTER XIII

Education and Youth Services

13. *Directorate of Archaeology and Museums.*—The Department is headed by its Director. During the year under report, exploration of ancient sites was continued along the Bhima Valley in Gulbarga District. The existance of ancient sites were proved by the presence of the high mounds and ashy soil. Heavy storage vessels of those times have been discovered at Kalla Bendur. Large ancient brick structures were located. A few vestiges of an old Hindu temple with pieces of cornices platforms and lotus ceilings were discovered at Siddalgund near Gottam Gudda. Half a dozen Hero-stones were also identified around the remains of the ancient temple. An inscriptional pillar in black basalt was discovered with inscriptions on all the four sides of the pillar. There was a small piece of lime-stone schist boaring chaltya design and blurred heads of devotees, with the carving akin to sannathi Buddist portray also. Nearby was found the bottom piece of a naga similar to that of the sannathi example. A little further towards Kollur an image of Kali was found, holding Trisula in the left hand and Damaru in the right one. It was of life-size in black basalt and in seated posture. An ancient site located at

about 4 kms. north of Jewargi town, bore ashy soil which was prolific with pot shreds of various types of vessels. A lime stone slab measuring $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}' \times 6'$ was found in the Fields. The slab had an acrched facing at the top and bears the charcteristic bearshef portrayal in 3 panels. Diggaon had a descrted settlement on the bank of a stream. A number of potshreds and large storage ring, etc. were found at this site. Diggaon had early Chalukya temple. The shikhara here bore resemblance to the rock cut Rathas of Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu but instead of Buddist motifs it would seem to have been the earliest representation of the amalgamation of the Buddist arch with the Brahimanical atttributes. The walls of the temple were adorned externally with pilasters. The enclosing compound wall bears riches and a few sculptures are stiii intact.

An Archaeological survey in Bagewadi and Bagalkot taluks of Bijapur District was conducted. Ancient sites associated with pottery such as black and red-ware and russet coated kaolin painted ware, ascribable to the early historical period, were discovered along with stone tools assignable to the chalcolithic period. Two dilapidated temples assignable to the Chalukyan style were discovered in Bagewadi Taluk.

A small scale excavation was carried out at the Neolithic site at Muttalvadi on the left bank of the river Kaveri in T. Narasipur taluk, Mysore district. The pottery used was handmade gray-ware. On one part of the site were found two globular pots with bowls as lids. The other antiquities from the neolithic levels were ground stone axes, axe hammers and a shell bead. The uottery from the upper levels indicated that the site was occupied during the Iron age characterised by the black and red ware pottery.

Five sets of copper plates belonging to the periods of different Kings were discovered during the year. Three of them were at Narihalla project site, one from Hemmige, Mysore and the other from Ittagi, Belgaum district.

Epigraphical survey was continued in Kollegal Taluk Mysore. 31 villages were surveyed and 45 inspections were copied. They were found in Kannada and Tamil. They are being deciphered.

Conservation of Monuments

Raichur Fort comprising the petla, Burz etc., and the Virabhadra Temple at Halebid were inspected. The work of renovation of Adinatha Basti at Mysore District was taken up. Action was also taken to prepare detailed estimate for the main work of conservation of the Adinatha Basti. The monument at Jinanathapura was inspected and a conservation note was prepared. The conservation work of the Virabhadra temple at Halebid was taken up and was in progress.

In collaboration with the Indian Council for cultural relations, Italian Embassy Cultural and Italian Consulate Madras, the Directorate Organised a special exhibition entitled ' Indian and Italian ' Cultural Contracts through the centuries special catalogues containing detailed information about the exhibits were distrbuted on the occasion.

About 24 historical monuments were surveyed in detail. A survey of monuments and antiquities at Kottur, Ambali, Kogali, Ujjini, Biradevaragudda, Maraba, Devalapura and Yalya in Kudligi Taluk Bellary District was carried out. 22 monuments were inspected. Stone inscriptions were copied at Kottur, Ujjini, Kogali and Devalapura, most of the inscriptions belong to the Chalukyan period and some of them to the Yadava and late Vijayanagar period.

The Directorate prepared and submitted to Government 4 major projects under the United Nations Development Programmes, they are

1. Survey, collection and publications of inscriptions from the new districts of the enlarged state of Karnataka which is a programme for 10 years.

2. Documentation of Antiquarian remains in Karnataka which is a project for 15 years.

3. Conservation of object of Art and Archaeology in Karnataka and the establishment of a laboratory in the State for the purpose.

4. Development of museums in Karnataka.

Acquisition

21 sculptures were acquired for the collection of Government Museum Shimoga during the year. Besides these sculptures eleven copper coins of various denomnations belonging to the East India Company and an old Knife was acquired for the numiamatic collection of the museum.

One sculpture of Durga belonging to the 15th Century A.D. was shifted to the Kittur Rani Channamma Memorial Government Museum Kittur.

Three standing sculptures (Jaina) and a panel depicting *a couple riding on an elephant were added to the Government* Museum Basavakalyan.

The collection of the Government Museum Mercara was enriched by the inclusion of antiquities and art objects donated by Gen. K. M. Cariappa. The proposed Gallery in the name of the General has been modernised. The Gallery was completed and is ready for inauguration.

Goddess in a standing posture, Female sculpture and Layd Archer were added to the Local Autiquities Museum Chitradurga.

A mithuna Panel, Royal Couple and Horse-rider panel were discovered at Chitradurga. One palm leaf manuscript about 200 years old was acquired by the Museum from Laxmipuram. It was Vachana Bharata in Kannada.

Three palm leaf manuscripts were acquired for the museum collection from Kalaghatta, one each on Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Bhagavata.

The sculptures of Sati stone, standing female and Hero Stones were noticed at T. Naganahalli, Chitradurga.

The following publicatons were brought out by the Directorate :

(1) An Article on the futility of treasure hunting.

(2) Article on India Africa Cultural relation.

(3) The monograph on Keshava temple at Somnathapuram.

(4) Epigrahica Karnataka Volume—Supplement to Bangalore district.

(5) Belur, Halebid Guide book in English.

13.2. *Public Instruction.*—The Directorate dealt with School educational pre-primary. Primary and Secondary etc. It was headed by a Director. The State was devided in to four educational divisions with 21 educational districts. The revenue district of Bangalore was devided into 3 educational districts (1) Bangalore city north, (2) Bangalore city south and (3) Bangalore rural districts. Introduced in 1972-73, the patern of education in the State was 10+2+3 in conformity with National Policy.

There were 36,910 educational institutions with a total enrolment of 55,08,977 pupils. Out of this, the enrolment of scheduled castes was 4,84,949 and that of scheduled tribes 40,482.

Budget provision for the year was 78,811 crores against which an expenditure of 81,549 crores was incurred.

One of the feature of development education was the determined effort to ensure development at the primary level.

These efforts were grouped under minimum needs programme relating to elementary education. It was proposed to provide educational facilities to 100 per cent of the children in the CPE age group.

In the 1st year of the 5th five year plan Rs. 194.65 lakhs for primary education, Rs. 41.32 lakhs for Secondary education, Rs. 32.93 lakhs for special education, Rs. 12.00 lakhs for Pre-University and Rs. 6.75 lakhs for general education were provided.

Pre-Primary Education.—Planned development of pre-Primary education in the State was accorded importance. As a first step 300 pre-primary centres were sanctioned and the programme was implemented during the year. These centres were under the care of Nursery trained teachers and they were attached to the existing primary schools in the locality. These centres were opened mainly for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society. The opening of these schools would inculcate in children the habit of attending schools even from the pre-primary level ensuring regular attendance and better progress. At the end of the year, there were 1,203 Nursery Schools with a combined enrolment of 89,700. There were ten pre-primary teachers training institutions.

The scheme of awarding stipends to private candidates undergoing training in the pre-primary training institutions was continued during the year in order to attract persons.

Primary Education.—There were 33,105 primary schools in the State during the year. Out of these, 21,812 were lower primary schools and 11,293 higher primary schools.

The total number of students enrolled in I to IV standards was 16,10,221 forming 97.2 per cent of the children in the respective age groups. The number of students in V to VII standards was 28,14,057 forming 41.7 per cent of the children

in the respective age groups. There were 35,740 teachers in I to IV standards and 65,569 teachers from V to VII standards. The teachers pupil ratio in lower primary and higher primary was 1.42.

During the year, sanction was accorded to the appointment of 2,175 primary school teachers to meet the requirements of additional enrolment. The posts were utilised for starting new primary schools. The scheme of expansion of the UNICEF assisted Science programme progressed considerably during the current year.The necessary kits were supplied to the Schools. The teachers required for teaching the new Syllabus in science were trained.

The satisfactory implemetation of compulsory primary education programmes during the year was possible because of the good support received from the local community.

The total number of primary school buildings was Government 19,955, gifted 1,189, rented 3,516 and rent free 8,445.

Secondary Education.—There were 2,203 Secondary Schools. During the year 50 high Schools were permitted to be started by private managements. With the opening of these schools the number of Secondary schools increased to 2,253. The total enrolment in these institutions was 5,35,513.

During the year, there were 255 Junior Colleges.

There were 145 teachers training institutions in the State with a total enrolment of 22,570.

Teachers Training.—A sum of Rs. 9.40 lakhs was provided under the plan budget for inservice training of Primary school teachers. The amount was utilised for training primary school teachers through Summer-*cum*-Correspondence Course. During the year Summer-*cum*-Correspondence Course was organised in 20 centres.

During the year the percentage of trained teachers increased to 83.3%. At the Secondary level also, deputation of Secondary School teachers for regular B.Ed. Courses was discontinued.

There were 254 Arts, Science and Home Science Colleges for general education, teaching for post-graduate Degree and undergraduate courses. The enrolment in these colleges was 1,67,344.

During the year, Government of India provided assistance for the appointment of 650 Hindi teachers in primary schools and 135 Hindi teachers in Secondary Schools besides 1,100 Hindi teachers in primary schools and 112 Hindi teachers in High Schools already existing. There was a Board for Hindi education to advice the Department on all matters relating to Hindi education with the Director of Public Instruction as Chairman.

The number of commerce institutions increased during the year under report from 475 to 522.

Book Banks.—In order to assist students belonging to weaker sections of the Society studying in Secondary Schools 100 Book Banks were opened in 100 Secondary Schools during the year with a grant of Rs. 1,000 per school.

13.3. *Directorate of Text Books*.—The Directorate of Text Books consisted of (1) The State Educational Research Bureau, (2) Government text book Press and (3) Text Book Committee.

(1) *State Educational Research Bureau*.—The State Educational Research Bureau was in charge of preparation and production of all nationalised text books in addition to Guides for teachers, Supplementary reading material for children text books for other courses like Kannada pandit, Samskrit Kavya and Sahitya and text books for fine arts

and commerce. The total number of titles nationalised so far is 404. The includes books of primary standards 223, secondary standards 165 and other than primary and secondary standards 16.

During the year under report, 50 titles were reviewed and updated. They were taken up for reprint.

Officers of the Directorate attended a Social Studies workshop at Mysore, a workshop for evaluation of books at Patiala, an evaluation workshop of language text books at Annamalai University. All the three workshop were conducted by National Council of Educational research and Training.

(ii) *Government Text Book Press.*—During the year 1974-75 production of 28 text books and translation of core subjects in 6 languages were taken up and completed, 78 text books were completed during the year.

About 90 per cent of the total requirements were produced in the Government Press. The balance *i.e.* 10 per cent was entrusted to the private printers as against the last years figures of 20 per cent.

To utilise the spare capacity, the press took up printing of about 27 lakhs of S.S.L.C. answer books. They were bound by a novel method using an indigenous but simple device. This has resulted in a saving of about Rs. 50,000 to Government in one order by way of eleminating laborious process.

The press also took up the task of production of exercise books at the instance of the Government and produced about 20 lakhs of books before the task was entrusted to Mysore Sales International Ltd., Bangalore. A few other smaller but prestigious works like Hemige Report, Bala Vignana and other works were printed for other Departments of Government and autonomous bodies.

During the year under report, 1200 tonnes of white printing paper and 300 tonnes of cover paper were utilised for the printing of text books, exercise books, wrapper papers and other works. About 300 tonnes of graft paper was received and most of it was utilised for printing science books for III and V standards and for their free distribution.

(iii) *Text Book Committee.*—The text book committee advises the Directorate in prescribing non-nationalised text books, recommends books and periodicals for school libraries. It arranges for the purchase, of suitable titles under the "Bulk Purchase Scheme' for being distributed to school libraries.

During the year 1974-75, the Library Committee met on 25th January 1975 and recommended 28 Kannada books, 18 English, 1 Urdu and 6 periodicals for the purchase of school libraries.

During the year under report, the Department conducted a competetion for authors of Children's Literature in Kannada which is sponsored by National Council of Educational Research and Training New Delhi. 12 entries were received for the competition. The Book "Ashok Samrat" was adjudged as the best book and award a Prize of Rs. 1,000. Five awards of Rs. 500 each were given to (1) Meera Bai, (2) Shanthala, (3) Nandi Kolu, (4) Veena Seshanna and (5) Hejjenu.

Books entitled.—(1) Bharatha Bharathi Pustaka Sampada, (2) Viswa Vignanigalu, (3) Junior School Dictionary (4) Kannada nadu mathu Kannadigara Parampara Series (5) Volleya Huduga, (6) Gnanagangothri and (7) Kannada Viswakosha were purchased and distributed among the Senior Primary Schools and High Schools.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,39,090 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 150.37 lakhs.

The total number of recognised booksellers as on the last day of the year was 1,633 as against 1,555 during the previous year. 11 booksellers withdraw from the rcognisd list and 89 bookseller were newly resognised.

13.4. *Collegiate Education.*—The Department was headed by the Director of Collegiate Education. It came into existence in 1960, with 15 Government Colleges and 29 Private aided colleges under its jurisdiction.

There were 22 Government and 200 Private Aided colleges in the State coming under the purview of the Directorate during the year under report. This included 12 private law and 19 Private Evening Colleges. 4 Government and 20 Private Colleges were Women's Colleges.

The details of the strength of students in Government and Private Aided Colleges are given below.

All Colleges				*Government Colleges*	
P.U.C.		*Degree*		&.ffl.C.	*Degree*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boy	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
53,675	18,874	52,903	17,632	7,581	4,366

Private Colleges					
		P.U.C.		*Degree*	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
11,425	4,765	46,094	14,508	41,478	12,867

Scholarships and Free Studentships were awarded to the students of both Government and Private Aided Colleges in the State during the year under report. There was considerable increase in the number of awards under certain schemes. In order to encourage poor and meritorious students to complete their education in regular fulltime courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Home Science,

Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, Law and Education in recognised institutions, to those who are nationals of India. The Government of Indea are awarding loans under the National Loan Scholarship Scheme.

The Maintenance Grant at 80 pere cent of the Defecit and the Equipment Grant at 50 per cent were paid to the Private Aided Colleges in the State under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The staff pattern of 1:3:12 and the Tukol Pay scales were in vogue in both the Government and the Private Aided Colleges in the State. The recruitment to the cadre of demonstrators was abolished by Government with effect from 1974. The Triple Benefit Scheme *i.e.*, Pension, Gratuity and Insurance to the staff of the Private Aided Colleges in the State was sanctioned.

The Facilities such as Reading Rooms, Libraries, Sports and Games and the N.C.C., Hostel facilities are provided in certain Government and Private Aided Colleges in the State. Clinic facilities are also provided in a few colleges. SC./ST. Students are exempted from payment of the Examination, the Tution and other kinds of prescribed fees. They are also eligible to borrow text books from the Libraries of their colleges for the whole year for the purpose of their studies.

The Book Bank Scheme was implemented in certain selected colleges in the State for the benefit of the students. The Government approved the proposal of contribution of Rs. 25,000 every year from the students Aid society for a period of 5 years for this scheme.

The Policy of adopting Kannada as the medium of instruction was implemented in several Government and Private Aided Colleges in the State.

The N.C.C. training was being given to the willing and able bodied men and women students in the colleges with a view to create discipline, maintain good physique, inccucate the national feeling in young minds and to standby in the case of any national emergency.

The National Service Scheme was implemented in several Government and Private Aided colleges in the State and the students evinced keen interest in adopting various projects under this scheme. The scheme was guided and supervised by the Universities and the funds are allotted by the Government to the Universities for this purpose.

Under the Vth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 250 lakhs was allotted for the construction of college buildings, strengthening of the Directorate, extension of facilities, starting of new colleges etc. As against this, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs was earmarked for construction of students Hostels.

During the year, Rs. 11,926 lakhs was spent for the construction of college buildings and Rs. 1.7 lakhs for providing other amenities to students.

13.5. *Technical Education.*—Technical Education at Diploma, degree and post graduate levels comes under the purview of the Department of Technical Education. The polytechnics offer the Diploma and a few certificate courses. The Engineering Colleges and the Technological Institutes offer courses at Graduate and Post-Graduate levels. A few short-term courses of ten months' duration are offered in some polytechnics to train rural youth in technical trades useful for rural areas. In addition to technical courses the polytechnics are also offering a few professional courses such as secretarial practice, food craft, arts and crafts, library science and costume designs and dress making. The Junior Technical Schools offering Education at secondary level with some technical subjects also come under the purview of this Department.

There were 54 Technical Institutions under the Control of the Department of Technical Education including 15 Engineering Colleges and 21 polytechnics. Besides, there were 4 private unaided engineering colleges in the State.

The total enrolment at the Degree level was 11,090 at the Diploma level 6,934 and at the secondary level was 728. To meet the increased demand for admission in Government and Aided Engineering Collges and Polytechnics, the intake has been increased by 197 seats at the Degree level and 400 seats at Diploma level during the year under report.

A total of 3,982 scholarships were awarded involving an amount of Rs. 11.45 lakhs during the year. In addition, scholarships, were awarded to all SC/ST and a few other backward class students by the Department of Social Welfare. Many other students were sanctioned National Loan Scholarships and National Merit Scholarships by the Department of Collegiate Education. A few deserving cases were also awarded Merit-cum-means Scholarships, by the Government of India.

The Board of Technical Examinations met twice during the year under report and discussed various matters of importance relating to academic as well as examinations.

The new schemes which were started during the year under report were (1) a part-time degree course in civil engineering for employed Diploma holders, (2) a part-time post diploma course in Computer Engineering (3) a part-time post-diploma course in Environmental Performance Assessment Engieering, (4) Scheme for the starting of Book Banks, (5) Scheme for conducting each year a State level exhibition, (6) Scheme for the development of automobile technology course, (7) Scheme for the training of Kannada typists and stenographers and (8) Deputation of teachers of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics for higher studies.

The construction of buildings for polytechnic at Belgaum and Directorate of Technical Education at Bangalore were completed during the year. The construction of building for polytechnic for women at Hubli was in progress.

The construction of hostel building for the polytechnic for women at Hubli was completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 0.19 lakh was spent towards the construction of fourteen staff quarters for the Government Polytechnic at Bijapur and the work is under progress. A scheme for the provision of students amenities has been approved by Government and has been taken up for implementation. An expenditure of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was incurred under the scheme during the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 5.95 lakhs was incurred on the purchase of equipment required for the Government Institutions and Rs. 3.94 lakhs for the equipment required by the Aided Institutions.

There was a budget provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for the State Plan Schemes against which an expenditure of Rs. 48.72 lakhs was incurred. In addition, there was a provision of Rs. one lakh for the construction of hostels against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.13 lakh was incurred. There was a provision of Rs. 241 lakhs in the non-plan budget towards the maintenance of Government and Aided Technical Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 220.89 lakhs was incurred during the year. Final outlay under grant-in-aid budget for the Aided-Engieering Colleges, Polytechnics and Tailoring Institutions, both under plan and non-plan budget during the year was Rs. 90.36 lakhs.

13.6. *National Cadet Corps.*—The aims of the NCC are to help develop character, comradeship, ideal of service and capacity for leadership in youngmen and women to provide service training to them so as to stimulate interest in defence of the country and to build up a reserve of manpower to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in National emregency.

The NCC training was imparted in 315 colleges and 310 schools in Karnataka State. In the Senior Division as against a sanctioned strength of 27,135 in the senior division the actual strength was 25,424. In the junior division, the actual strength was 37,396 as compared to the sanctioned strength of 38,585.

Three kinds of camps were organised for the NCC cadets namely, (1) Annual training camps, (2) Centrally organised camps and (3) 30 days special camp for 'C' certificate holders who apply for Army commission. Two annual training camps at Bangalore and 30 days special camp for 'C' certificate holders at Kamptee were organised during the year.

Two advanced leadership courses were organised at Kurseong by DGNCC in which two cadets from Karnataka participated.

During the year 12 boys and 4 girls attended Mountaineering courses held at Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling, Manali and Uttar Kashi.

With the popularity of para-training amongst cadets, the number of vacancies was increased from 80 to 140 in 1974. 80 cadets including 16 girl cadets participated from Karnataka and all the cadets were awarded parawings.

7 officers and 455 cadets from senior division Army wing units completed their attachment training at MEG Centre.

The contingent of Karnataka won the Best All India Senior Boy cadet Trophy in the NCC Rally held at Delhi. NCC day was celebrated through out the state on 24th November 1974.

NCC Employment Information and Guidance Bureau Cells were started on 7th August 1974 to find suitable employment to all NCC cadets.

Rs. 92.20 lakhs was allotted under non-plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh under plan. The funds provided under plan was meant for purchase of furniture and office equipment for NCC organisation.

13.7. *Youth Services.*—The Department is headed by the Director. It had four divisional offices headed by a Deputy Director each and 19 youth service offices one in each district.

During the year 1974-75, a budget provision of Rs. 30.80 lakhs under the plan and Rs. 22.80 lakhs under the non-plan was made.

The state youth centre located in the Sree Kanteerava Stadium Complex attracted a number of Hobby groups; and youth organisations. The various youth groups including students and non-students participated in a number of programmes. "Youth is Angry" seminar, youth philatelic exhibition, youth photography exhibition and training programmes for the rural and urban youths were some of the highlights.

During 1974-75, 300 volunteers were enrolled into Development corps and they were provided opportunities after training to render service in the cause of adult education, hospital services, hostel services and youth services. An amount of Rs. 12 lakhs was spent on this project during 1974-75.

The various sports Association in the State participated in the National and International Meets. Karnataka Teams won the championship at the second Rural Athletic National Meet held at Ranchi, Bihar and the Junior Kho-kho National Championship at Dewas, Madhya Pradesh during December 1974.

The scheme of appointment of student welfare officers was continued during 1974-75. Student welfare officers were appointed in 75 colleges.

The Directorate concentrated on various training programmes for the benefit of youths so that they may be well equipped with the skills in youth mobilisation and extension work.

The youth journal, the main organ and the mouth piece of youth, gained considerable popularity during the year.

The Balbhavan with its Toy Train and other recreational facilities for children gained popularity.

Establishing of youth hostels for the benefit of the adventurous youth establishing of working men and women hostels and organising National Althletic Meets are some of the improvement programmes which are under the consideration of the Government.

18.8. *State Archives.*—The Department was created in 1973. It is headed by a Director. It is to serve, among others, as the custodian of all public records of value and advise Government on all archival matters..

The Budget provision including plan and non-plan was Rs. 6.45 lakhs for the year and expenditure was Rs. 2.66 lakhs.

The Archieves was comprising of General records room, reference library, spare copies wing, private records wing, research and reference unit, handbook and reference media unit, record management unit, publication unit, Archival bindery, reprographic unit, archival Training unit etc.

Archival bindery is being setup for rehabilitating old records on scientfic lines, making use of the hand lamination process etc. The required staff comprising one foreman and 8 binder-**cum**-menders was sanctioned. Sanction was also obtained for the purchase of necessary machinery and equipment.

A Photocnpy under the trade name 'Panaprint' was brought at a cost of Rs. 27,736. A Micro film Reader was also acquired at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Government approved the setting up a full fledged reprographic microfilm unit and sanctioned purchase of machinery at a total cost of Rs. 1,39,500. Technical Staff to man the unit at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 41,048 was also sanctioned.

Two Thymol Fumigation chambers were got made at a cost of Rs. 2,725.

Receipt and custody of the secretariat records was a responsibility taken over from the General Administration Department. During 1974-75, there were 80,319 fresh acquisitions of files from the different departments of the secretariat. A limited number of copies of loose notifications, reports etc. in respect of 1,441 items were received from the secretariat Departments to be retained as stand by. Besides weekly Gazttes and Indices to weekly Gazettes were received.

The outstading achievement of the period was the survey and acquisition of copies of 214 select "Kadatas" from Sri Shankara Matha Sringeri which throw light on the politico-social life of Karnataka and other parts of India from 15th to 19th centuries AD. The work was done in co-operation with the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

A preliminary survey of the records in the Madwa Matha at parthagali was carried out and it was found to be a rich treasure house of old time records. A detailed survey of the collection was in progress.

Private papers of the erstwhile ruling family of Mysore would prove to be the most outstanding single archivel collection in Karnataka.

All Government Departments and Offices were asked to send regularly 2 copies of all their publications old and new for permanent record. 199 publications were received during the year under report. Besides a number of general books and periodicals were added to the Library.

A survey of the yelandur Jagirdari Records in the record of the Yelandur Taluk office was conducted and 'Kadatas' and papers of value were earmarked for acquisition.

The mobile Micro film unit of the National Archives of India, New Delhi mircro filmed 4,214 selected kadatas of Sri Shankara Matha Sringeri covering about 30,000 pages in 26 reels. One set of negatives was deposited in the State Archives on semipermanent loan. The Microfilm unit also took copies of several other material of historical value covering 4 reels for the state Archives.

11 scholars were accorded permission to consult open records and conducted research in various topics.

The State Archives participated in the All-India Exhibitions organised in connection with the annual sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Department also sent exhibits to the Exhibition on freedom movement in Karnataka organised by the Department of History, Bangalore University.

Internal council on Archives, Paris admitted the Karnataka State Archives as category 'A' member. Active liaison was maintained with the National Archives of India.

The Director of Archives was appointed member of the Standing Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the sub-committee on Record Management. He was also a member of the sub-committee appointed by the National Committee of Archives for constituting a single cadre of Archivists in the country.

Liaison was maintained with the three universities in Karnataka, the Mythic Society, Kannada Sahitya Parishat and other learned institutions in the state.

13.9. *Public Libraries.*—As provided under the Karnataka Public Library Act, 1965 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1965) the following Libraries established earlier were functioning during the year:

(1) A State Central Library at Bangalore, which acts as a reservoir of books and periodicals for the entire State.

(2) A City Central Library for each of the Five principal cities i.e., (1) Bangalore, (2) Mysore, (3) Mangalore, (4) Hubli-Dharwar and (5) Belgaum.

(3) A district central library for each of the nineteen revenue districts in the State.

City Central Libraries.—City Central Library at Bangalore, had opened 44 branch libraries and reading rooms-*cum*-service stations. The City Central Library, Hubli-Dharwar had opened 9 branch libraries. The city central library, Mysore had opened 15 branch libraries and reading rooms-*cum*-service stations. The city central library Mangalore and Belgaum also started functioning.

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District Central Libraries.—There were 19 District Central Libraries functioning in the State during the year. Forty-eight Branch libraries and 43 service sections were run by these district libraries.

A sum of Rs. 21.34 lakh under 'Normal Budget' and a sum of Rs. 7.25 lakh under 'Plan Budget' were provided.

13.10. *Languages and Development of Kannada.*—The Department is headed by a Director who is assisted by Chairman and Members of the official Language Experts Committee.

As against a budget provision, under the Non-plan schemes for the year of Rs. 5.70 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4.021 lakhs was spent.

Under the plan schemes, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided for the Development of Kannada as against which an amount of Rs. 5.09 lakhs was spent. About a sum of Rs. 16,620 of central assistance was received towards the cost incurred in connection with the translation of Central Acts mentioned in the priority list.

The Department was mainly entrusted with the work of translation of Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Statutory Rules Notification etc. of State and Central Government and miscellaneous work such as translation of Calling Attention Notices Reports and Speeches such as the Governors Address to the Joint Session of the Karnataka Legislature and Finance Ministers Budget speech. Besides in connection with the implementation of Language policy of Government translation of forms, rubber stamps etc. was also continued to be attended to during the year under report.

During the year under report, 22 State Bills, 15 State Ordinances, 37 State Acts were translated in to Kannada and

10 State Acts have been codified. The number of Central Acts translated during the year was about 20.

The Department prepared Kannada version of 11 enactments required for use in the Magistrates Courts. The Experts Committee of the Department scrutinised the enactments translated and some of these enactments were broughtout in a book form and other Acts were in different stages of printing.

The Legal Glossary in Kannada consisting of 10,000 words as finalised by the Experts Committee was under print.

As a sequal to the introduction of Kannada as official language and in response to the instructions issued by Government to all Heads of Departments to get the Departmental forms printed in diglot, about 3,000 forms were received from various Departments for incorporation of Kannada titles. Of these 1,000 forms pertaining to about 30 Departments were translated and returned to the Departments. Translation of rubber stamps and letter heads of various departments were also prepared during the year.

The Kannada version of the constitution of India with up-to-date amendments was under print. Translation of Criminal Rules of practice, Civil Rules of practice and the Model clauses for drafting were finalised and sent for printing Glossaries of Technical Terms of about 8 Departments, Kannada Version of the Karnataka Civil Service Rules, the Karnataka Financial Code, the Karnataka Treasury code and the Manual of Contingent Expenditure were completed and were under various stages of printing and proof reading. 'Padanamakosha' a publication containing the lists of various designations of posts of secretariat and other Department with the Kannada equivalent was prepared and sent to the press.

One of the main items of work in the Minority Languages Branch was translation of service Registers of Ex-Hyderabad State officers maintained in Urdu. Besides petitions and letters in Hindi, Marathi and Urdu, addressed to the Ministers and Departments of Government were received for translation. Court judgments and other miscellaneous items of matter in urdu, Hindi and Marathi were also attended to. A large number of such items including press cuttings etc., were translated from Urdu and Marathi into English and *vice versa.*

The progress of work relating to Development of Kannada was being reviewed by the State Level Official Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government and the High Level Committee with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as Chairman and the resolutions passed by these committees were being implemented.

A Sub-Committee for the manufacture of Kannada Typewriters in the State was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Narayana which met three times during the year.

40,000 copies of Kacheri Kaipidi published by the Mysore University were purchased by Government under the Kannada Development scheme and distributed to all Government offices in the State. 4,000 copies of the bonk entitled 'Karnataka Pragathi Patha' brought out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics have also been distributed.

Material for compiling a Village Directory covering the entire State was being collected from all the districts.

Government passed orders for the purchase of 2,000 Kannada Typewriters for distribution among various departments.

13.11. *Mining Education.*—The Department consisted of the school of Mines, started in the year 1957-58. It was headed by the Director.

40 candidates were selected and admitted to the First year Diploma in Mining and Mine surveying Course. Of 40 admissions, seven candidates belonged to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. The total strength of the Institution during the year under report was 86 and the average attendance of students was about 90 per cent. The Bharath Gold Mines Limited continued their co-operation in extending suitable facilities for practical training of the students both in underground and Mine Surveying.

16 State Government freeships and scholarships (of value Rs. 2,000) and six Government of India scholarships (of value Rs. 4,500) were awarded during the year.

13.12. *Flight Training School.*—This institution provides flying training to the (i) youth in the State for obtaining a private pilots licence, (ii) cadets of N.C.C. Airwing of the Karnataka State, (iii) youth of the State to become commercial pilots, (iv) hobby flying, (v) flying experience required for the renewal of pilots licences, (vi) carries out joy rides to make the general public air minded, (vii) carries out special flights for publicity and advertisement and (viii) carries out special flights required by research organisations.

The institution targetted flying performance of 1700 hours allotted by the Government of India for the year 1974-75. Necessary steps were taken to keep the trainer aircraft required to complete the target for the year. The Government Scholarship Scheme applicable to the youth of the State to undergo flying training upto private pilot's licence was brought into force during the year. Twenty candidates were selected under the scheme during September 1974. The strength of flight Instructors was increased from 2 to 4 during the year.

The institution carried out the overhaul of the aircraft belonging to the Indian Institute of Science for the renewal of its certificate of airworthiness by the Government of India.

13.13. *Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications.*—The Department is headed by a Director. In addition to the Central Press at Bangalore, Branch Presses at Dharwar, Gulbarga and Mercara were functioning.

The Seventh volume of 'Jnana Gangothri' and the Seventh volume of the Kannada Viswakosha were printed and supplied in time. The work relating to the English volume of the Viswakosha was in progress. Printing works connected with Land Reforms, Glossary of Technical Terms, L.C. and L.A. Debates of 1973-74, Book on International Women's year, Budget Documents of 1975-76, white paper on Karnataka Industrial Programme, 11th All India Police Science Souvenier, Karnataka Irrigation Masual, who is who in Freedom Struggle in Karnataka (Volume III), etc., were other important publications taken up during the year.

Printing work of State Lottery Tickets, Bus fare tickets, Licences, Cheque slips, Common Receipt Books were ateended to under strict security conditions.

51 Weekly Gazettes, 4,684 English and 726 Kannada Extraordinary Gazettes were published. 2,200 notifications regarding Land Acquisition were published during the year. Printing of Karnataka Police Intelligence Gazette was also attended to under strict security conditions.

Total amount realised by the Government Press towards the work done for the Paying Departments exclusive of transfer indent by book adjustments was Rs. 13.42 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs was realised towards confidential works executed for Indian Universities. Realisation on account of press cuttings and oiled sweepings amounted to Rs. 1.53 lakhs.

The scheme for the presentation of awards for excellence in printing of books and other publications in the State was continued. During the year, 23 best printed works were awarded prizes.

Training in printing was continued to be imparted to the students of S.J. Polytechnic, Bangalore by Technical Officers of the Department. The scheme of training schedule caste and scheduled tribes candidates was also continued. 65 SC and ST candidates were on the rolls of the Government Presses during the year. 50 Students of the Bangalore Univerisity were employed in the Government Press, Bangalore under the 'Earn-while-you-Learn' Scheme.

A sum of Rs. 7,000 was disbursed from the Death-*cum*-Retirement Fund in respect of 7 cases of death and another sum of Rs. 15,000 was disbursed to retired officials and employees during the year.

The departmental canteen subsidised by the Government and managed by the representatives of the employees continued to provide eatables and soft drinks to the employees at reasonable rates.

The Government Press dispensary afforded medical treatment to 29,749 cases during the year.

Stationery articles, Typewriters, Duplicator and Calculating machines were supplied to several offices as per standing instructions of Government. Indent for papers and boards were placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposal, New Delhi, who allotted the requirements on 6 mills.

The value of total stocks handled during the year 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 114.48 lakhs. The value of supplies made

to the several Departments in the State during the year inclusive of supply of paper and boards to the Government Presses amounted to Rs. 67.65 lakhs.

The total value of supplies made in Dharwar Division during the year amounted to Rs. 3.01 lakhs and in Gulbarga Division Rs. 1.91 lakhs.

The Central Book Depot continued to function as a Divisional and District Book Depot attached to the press during the year. The total value of the Government Publication and Educational Text Books as on 31st March 1975 was Rs. 77,11,805.

A sum of Rs. 23.08 lakhs was realised by sale of Nationalised Text books, Rs. 0.05 lakhs by Sale of Indian Law Report series and Rs. 5.55 lakhs by sale of other Government publications.

The Government Branch Book Depots Dharwar and Gulbarga continued to supply official and other miscellaneous publications to the general public as well as to Government offices in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions.

CHAPTER-XIV

Health and Municipal Administration

14.1. **Health and Family Welfare Services.**—1. Director of Health Services has been redesignated as the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services.

Major achievements

1. Sanction of 202 Medical sub-centres out of which 198 had already been established.

2. Sanction of a new primary health centre to Hattimattur in Savanur taluk, Dharwad district.

3. Sanction of upgradation of primary health centres into General Hospitals at Harihar and Gundlupet.

4. Continuance of assistance to 229 medical graduates and 26 Dental graduates as medical assistants.

5. Introduction of a training centre for various personnel in preparation for multipurpose health workers schemes.

6. Increase in manufacture of vaccine from 21 million doses to 46 million doses at Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

7. (a) Expansion of the Leprosy control programme by establishment of one leprosy control unit upgrading of two leprosy subsidiary centres as leprosy control units.

(b) Establishment of 50 S.E.T. Centres, 3 urban leprosy control centres, a 20 bed ward at Kondajji, one District Leprosy office at Gulbarga and one Leprosy Training Centre at Gulbarga.

The department continued to render preventive, curative, educational and promotional services to the community. Medical care for the sick and injured was provided through 1,554 various medical institutions. There was a total bed strength of 28,822 in these Institutions the ratio of which works out to about one bed for every 1,000 population.

There were 13 teaching hospitals in the State. These hospitals were well equipped and staffed.

There are 12 T.B. hospitals and Sanitoria with a total bed strength of 2,391. They contnued eo function for the isolation of T.B. cases and rendering diagnotic and curative services. Besides this 487 beds were provided in T.B. wards attached to the district hospitals.

Minto Opthalmic Hospital has a bed strength of 265 and is specifically devoted to the treatment of eye diseases. The building construction work for Cornea Grafting Centre was under progress.

Kidwai Memorial Cancer Relief Research and Training Institute is the only Institute in the State meant exclusively for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The building for waiting hall and radium ward in front of Cobalt 60 unit were completed and the main building for administrative and in-patient and out-patient wards have also been completed.

The mental hospital and All India Institute of Mental Health were amalgamated and a registered Society was formed on 27th December 1974. The Society was called "The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences" with an independent governing body with the Minister for Health as Chairman and State Health Minister as Vice-Chairman. The two mental hospitals at Bangalore and Dharwad with a bed strength of 805 and 375 respectively continued to provide mental care to mental patients.

In all primary health centres with 6 beds, two were earmarked for medical and child health care.

The Central Leprosorium at Bangalore with a bed strength of 260 continued to treat leprosy cases. The construction work of the building of the Institute of Cardiology for treatment of cardiac cases was in progress.

The construction work of the building of the Institute of Urology at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was in progress.

The building work of the Venkateshwara ENT Institute was completed and the Institute was functioning.

(i) Public Health programmes.—Under the minimum needs programme, one primary health centre at Hattimattur in Dharwad district and 95 medical sub-centres with a doctor in each were established during the year. The construction of 80 Health-sub-centres buildings which were in various stages was completed. An additional amount of Rs. 6,000 was provided to each primary health centre towards drugs and drugs worth Rs. 2,000 were also supplied to sub-centre. Maternity and child health services were continued to be provided during the year under report.

(ii) Applied Nutrition Programme.—During 1974-75, six community development blocks were selected and they were Belur, Kortagere, Krishnarajpet, Chikmagalur, Athani and Harapanahalli. A base line survey in these blocks indicated that though the **per capita** consumption of cereals of expectant mothers was more than the recommended quantity of 475 grams ,the nutrition value of their diets was very poor, because of insufficient consumption of pulses, milk, oils and vetegables, etc.

Laboratory services

Public Health Institute, Bangalore, continued to provide referral services to hospitals and guidance to the public Health authorities in the state. The other Institutions were the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, Virus Diagonostic Laboratory, Shimoga, the District Laboratories and the Regional Assistant Chemical Examiners' Laboratories. All these laboratories were under the technical control of the Deputy Director (Laboratories), Public Health Institute, Bangalore.

(iii) Communicable diseases—Plague.—The State remained free from plauge during the year under report.

Smallpox

There was eleven attacks for the entire State. Out of 69,93,686 vaccinations done, 15,20,103 were primary

measures and 54,73,583 re-vaccinations. As per the strategy of N.S.E.R. surveillance activities, active small pox research programme was conducted thrice in the State, both in rural and urban areas.

Cholera

During the year under report, 577 attacks and 68 deaths were reported from the districts of Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mysore. As a preventive measure, 10,13,188 anti-cholera inoculations were conducted. There were 3,342 cases of gastro-entiritis with 521 deaths.

Kyasanur Forest disease

During the year 1974-75, the incidence of Kyasanur forest disease was reported from the taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Shikaripura, Hosanagar and Thirthahalli of Shimoga district and Honnavar taluk in North Kanara district.

Out of 693 blood samples collected from suspected cases of Kyasanur forest disease, 176 proved to be postive for KFD and 10 deaths were reported during the same period. Out of 130 monkey deaths, 18 were autopried and 5 were found to be positive for KFD virus.

Leprosy

During the year 1974-75, one additional Rural Leprosy Control Centre, three Urban Leprosy Control Centres, 50 Survey Education—Treatment Centres, one Training Centre and one 20 bed temporary hospitalisation ward were established and 2 leprosy subsidiary centres were upgraded into control centres.

Malaria

National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State had entered into maintenance phase. Further, with a view to

controlling the spread of malaria in urban areas, a scheme for controlling urban malaria was introduced for the first time in Bangalore and Bellary.

Tuberculosis

T.B. centres established during the Fourth Five Year Plan were continued to function during the year under report and all the 20 B.C.G. teams continued to function during the year.

Dental Education

Two dental colleges, one at Bangalore (Government) and another at Manipal (Private) continued to function and provided dental education.

Post-graduate education

During the year a post-graduate course namely Diploma in Orthopaedics was started at Mysore Medical College in addition to 18 post-graduate courses. In J.J. Medical College, Davanagere, post-graduate courses in Bio-Chemistry Paediatrics, Opthalmology, Anaesthesialogy, Skin and Venereal Diseases, Orthopaedics, and Laryngology and Otology were started in addition to the exisiting 10 courses.

(iv) Training of certain public health personnel—(a) Health Visitors.—Three lady health visitor's schools were started at Bangalore, Belgaum and Mangalore to train supervising staff. Under half-a-million job programme, three more schools were opened with an intake capacity of 45 seats. The objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been to fill up all the posts of ANMS in the institutions. Local bodies located in rural areas for rendering domiciliary midwifery. At present, one ANM is provided for every 10,000 population. And it is hoped to provide one ANM for every 5,000 population. In order to meet this demand, it is necessary to train another 2,000 ANMS.

Training of multipurpose workers

During the year under report, 63 medical officers of Health, 60 Lady medical officers, 61 Block Extention Educators, 212 Senior Health Inspectors working in primary health centres were trained at the Health and Family Welfare Training Centres at Bangalore, Hubli and Mandya.

Training within India

Eighteen officials were deputed to undergo training at the all India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, in various courses and 7 more underwent diploma in Health Education course at Delhi and Gandhigram.

Training abroad

During the year 1974-75, eleven officers underwent training abroad in various disciplines.

Drugs and medical supplies

The Government Medical Stores continued to function during the year under report as the central source for supply of drugs to various medical institutions run by Government and local bodies.

Hospital Pharmacies

Under this scheme, manufacture of tablets, pills and other drugs which can be manufactured economically under the supervision of graduate pharmacists was undertaken successfully.

Family Planning Programme

The Family Planning Programme in the State suffered a slight set back during the year 1974-75 as compared to previous year. The reasons for this were as follows :

(i) Discontinuation of mass vasectomy camps with high compensation of Rs. 100 as decided by the Government of India.

(ii) Inadequate allocation of funds for the programme during the year. Only Rs. 285.75 lakhs were alloted as against an expenditure of Rs. 298 lakhs during 1973-74 and Rs. 484 lakhs during 1972-73.

(iii) Imposition of ban by the Government of India on creation of new posts and filling up of vacant posts. As a result, a good number of posts of Field Assistants were lying vacant.

(iv) The hike in the price of petrol, restricted movement of vehicles in the districts resulting in the conduct of less number of sterilisation camps and lack of adequate supervision.

Maternity and Child Health Programme

D.P.T. immunisation for pre-school children and D.T. immunisation for school going children and tetanus immunisation for mothers were provided. Prophlytic services against nutritional anemia by providing iron and folic acid tablets were also undertaken.

Post partum programme

During the year under report, eleven more post-partum centres were sactioned and ten were commissioned. Out of these, two were of type-A, three were of type-B and six were of type-C. Except the centre sanctioned to St. John's Medical College, all other centres were functioning. A proposal to sanction one more centre to E.S.I. Hospital, Bangalore, was under consideration of Government.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the year 1974-75, the following new E.S.I. dispensaries were opened. (1) 9SI dispensary at Gadag, (2) ESI dispensary at Nargund. Part-time ESI dispensaries were opened at Shimoga Town, Vidyanagar and Hoskote. In addition to the above, medical care to the industrial workers was provided through existing ESI Hospitals and dispensaries. A total of 593 beds were available for inpatient facilities for the insured persons.

Table showing Medical and Public Institutions in Karnataka State

Sl. No.	Particulars	Existing as on 31st March 1974				Government Institutions established during 1974-75		
		No.	Govt.	Private	Local bodies	Additions	Deletions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hospitals	193	144	38	11	...	...	193
2	Primary Health Centres (GOIP)	265	265	...	...	1	...	266
3	Primaay Health Centres (Karnataka type)	182	182	...	...	...	...	182
4	Medicul sub-Centres	...	...	...	...	85	...	85
5	Dispensaries—							
	(a) Health Unit type Dispensaries	195	195	...	...	...	...	195
	(b) Employees' Scheme Insurance Dispensaries	62	62	...	...	2	...	64
	(c) Combined Dispensaries	30	30	.	...	...	...	30
	(d) Civil Dispensaries	10	10	...	...	...	...	10
	(e) Government Dispensaries	77	77	...	.	...	...	77
	(f) Local Fund Dispensaries	232	232	...	...	...	...	232
	(g) Reduced Scale LFD	32	32	...	...	...	...	32
	(h) New type Dispensaries	35	35	...	...	...	...	35
	(i) Malnad Improvement Dispensaries	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
	(j) Railway Dispensaries	12	12	...	...	...	...	12
	(k) Mobile Dispensaries	14	14	...	...	...	...	14
	(l) Subsidiary Med-practioners Centre	134	134	...	...	...	...	134
	(m) Other Dispensaries	134	31	23	80	...	...	134
	Total	1,611	1,459	61	91	88	...	1,699

Source : Annual report 1974-75 (page 6)

14.2 Indian Medicines

Administration

An independent department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy, was created on permanent basis with a view to acclerating the development of indigenous systems of medicine, including Homeopathy and Naturopathy and the department is headed by a Director. The suggestions of the Melkote Committee are being implemented in a phased manner. The department deals with the following systems of medicines viz., Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Siddha, Unani, Naturopathy and Yoga.

Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries

There were two major Government Ayurvedic hospitals attached to colleges of Indian Medicine, one in Bangalore and another at Mysore. In addition to 23 Ayurvedic dispensaries existing in the State, 8 more ayurvedic dispensaries were started during the year and about 517 dispensaries are managed by various other agencies.

Education in Ayurveda

Two Government colleges of Indian Medicine and five private Ayurvedic colleges in the State are giving education in Ayurvedic, B.S.A.M. degree course. During the year post-graduate courses in Dravyaguna, Rasasuthra and Bhaishajya Kalpana were also started at Bangalore.

Unani

There are 17 Government Unani Dispensaries in the State. Seperate beds have also been provided for treatment in Unani, in both the Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore for both male and female inpatients. A Unani College was sanctioned during the current year at Bangalore to conduct B.U.M.S. degree course of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years duration.

Homoeopathy

Out of four private Homoeopathy nolleges functioning in the State, two colleges are aided by Government under Fifth Five Year Plan. During 1974-75, one Government Homoeopathic Dispensary was opened.

Naturopathy

The State Nature Cure Advisory Committee was established by Government for the propagation of nature cure system of treatment. Since there were no colleges in the State, two students have been deputed to Nature Cure College at Hyderabad. Under plan schemes, there are proposals to start naturopathic dispensaries in rural areas. There are two private nature cure hospitals at Bangalore which are aided by the Government.

Manufacture of Medicine and supply

Medicine was manufactured and supplied by the Government Central Pharmacy at Bangalore to most of the Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions in the State.

During the year under report, medicines amounting to the tune of Rs. 5.05 lakhs. 172 items of ayurvedic medicines and 175 items of Unani medicines worth Rs. 5.05 lakhs and Rs. 2.60 lakhs respectively were manufactured as against Ayurvedic medicines worth Rs. 3.60 lakhs and unani medicines of Rs. 2.45 lakhs manufactured during the previous year.

During the year under report, medicines amounting to Rs. 7.08 lakhs were sold as against the sale of medicines amounting to Rs. 5.39 lakhs during the previous year.

The Pharmacy has earned a gross profit of Rs. 1.07 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 44,000 during the year 1974-75 as against gross profit of Rs. 2.07 lakhs and net profit of Rs. 1.43 lakhs during the previous year. The decrease in profit was due to increase in the cost of establishment charges and labour.

Action is being taken to implement all the proposals for the improvement of Indian System of Medicine in a phased manner during the course of Fifth Five Year Plan as per the recommendations of Dr. Melkote Committee.

14.3. Drugs Control.—Drugs Controller, Bangalore, who is the Head of the Department, is also Licensing Authority under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder. During the year, the State was practically free from the manufacture or sale of spurious, sub-standard mis branded drugs. The Department continued to discourage various functions entrusted to it under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act.

Organisation

At State Headquarters, the Drugs Controller is assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller and three Assistant Drugs Controllers who are incharge of licensing, manufacturing, intelligence, price control, hospital inspections and the advertisement wings. The State is divided into six divisions and each division is incharge of one Assistant Drugs Controller who is assisted by two or three Drugs Inspectors with supporting staff.

The State Drugs Advisory Committee met under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Health. Matters connected with enforcement of the drug laws and suitable representation to consumers in the Committee were all discussed by the State Advisory Committee. The following preventive and precautionary measures were taken by the department.

(1) Listing of the suspected drugs manufactured in other States and subjecting them to test and analysis.

(2) Rendering of special reports by the field personnel to the Head office.

(3) Exercise of strict vigilance, survelliance and supervision by senior officers.

(4) By press notes instructions as to distribution, storage and administration of oral polio vaccine were issued to all concerned in the larger interest of the health of the community. Air conditioning of the area in which tablets and capsules are strip packed was insisted and compliance was fairly satisfactory.

(5) One Drug Inspector who has undergone training in Siddha and Unani medicines has been posted as Drugs Inspector of ayurvedic section of the department.

(6) Government have accorded sanction for granting of awards for "Secret service" to secure effective detection and eradication of spurious and substantial drugs.

State Drugs Testing Laboratory

At present the laboratory is in a position to analyse all types of drugs and cosmetics except vaccine and seva. The first batch of trainees of drugs analysts course completed their training during the year and they were awarded the certificates by the Drugs Controller. Annual revenue of the laboratory was Rs. 57,600.

The enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

The following table indicates cases of administrative action taken in the course of enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules.

For the year 1974-75

Sl. No.	Items	No.
1.	Sales Licences granted	3,799
2.	Manufacturing Licences granted	66
3.	Cancellation or (invalidation)	466
4.	Suspension	29
5.	Inspections	5,156
6.	Contravention detected	176
7.	Prosecutions launched	29
8.	Convictions	16
9.	Advertisements scrutinised under Drugs and Magic Remedies and Objectionable Advertisement Act, 1954.	5,830

Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore

The college admits 15 candidates for degree and 60 candidates for diploma course. It is proposed that 900 pharmacists will be trained during a period of 5 years.

Board of examining Authority

The Board of Examining authority under the Chairmanship of the Drugs Controller conducted preliminary and final examination to the diploma students studying in 8 Institutions.

Karnataka State Pharmacy Council

The Karnataka State Pharmacy Council constituted under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, is functioning under the Presidentship of the Drugs Controller.

The financial provisions of the department for the year were as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
Non-Plan	15.15	14.92
Plan	5.00	3.87

The performance of the Drugs Control department has been satisfactory during the year under report.

14.4. Town Planning.—The primary function of the Department of Town Planning is the preparation of physical plans, which are essential at all levels of development activities, i.e., regional, district and local levels to achieve organised and co-ordinated development.

At present, fifteen units of Departments are functioning in the State.

(i) Preparation of the base maps for taluk headquarters and towns.—The department has taken up the preparation of base maps of the taluk headquarters and towns in the State during the year. Base maps for the following towns has been prepared namely, Alnavar, Hampi, Kamalapur, Kottur, Kushalanagara, Malpe, Mayakonda, Nayakanahatti, Rabakavi-Banahatti, Shahabad and Shravanabelogola.

(ii) Preparation of Development plans.—Development Plans for Basava Kalyan in Bidar district, Annigeri, Nargund and Navalgund towns in Dharwad district and Chitapur in Gulbarga district were prepared.

(iii) Rural Planning.—Base maps for 11 villages in Belgaum, Bidar and Raichur districts and layouts (365 acres) for rehabilitation of 12 villages located within the water

spread areas of Malaprabha Ghataprabha and Upper Krishna Projects were prepared.

(iv) Preparation of layouts for landless people.—Nine layouts for landless people (139 acres) in Raichur, North Kanara and Gulbarga districts were prepared.

(v) Planning towns.—The eleven planning authorities constituted under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 for Bangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Dandeli, Gulbarga, Hubli-Dharwar, K.G.F. City, Mangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Vijayanagara Steel plant areas were regulating the developments in the respective areas. The outline development plan for Dandeli was finally approved by the Government. Proposals for the creation of a planning authority at Raichur town was submitted to the Government.

(vi) Special designs.—Town extension schemes for Raichur layouts (330 acres) for Karnataka Power Corporation, Varahi (99 acres), and Bedthi (60 acres) hydel projects were prepared. Plan for a proposed commercial complex in Dharmambudhi tank bed area and designs for installation of traffic signals at Bangalore were finalised. The Department participated in exihibitions at Bangalore and Siddaganga by displaying drawings and models related to planning.

(vii) Technical assistance.—The Department continued to extend technical assistance to the State Town Planning Board. The eleven planning authorities are being assisted by the respective unit officers of the department along with their staff. Departmental officers deputed to the various Corporations and Boards continued to assist these agencies in the implemention of development programmes. Ninteen cases involving grant of exemption from operation of building bye-laws pertaining to Mangalore City were scrutinised and technical opinion was offered. Technical opinion

was furnished regarding alienation of land for 390 cases, 79 layouts covering an extent of 793 acres of land.

(viii) Training in town and country planning.—Three Junior Town Planners have been deputed for specialisation in town and country planning at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi ad Madras Institute Technology. During the year under the report, four officials of the department and five officials from the local bodies were trained under the short-term training course being conducted by the department, the total number of officials trained so far being 45.

14.5. Municipal Administration

1. Corporation of the City of Bangalore

Area and population

The area of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore is about 123 sq. kilo-meters with a population of 15,47,671 as per the Census figures of 1971. There were 63 divisions with 6 zonal offices as at the end of the year. The annual income of the Corporation from various sources was about 12 crores. There were 44 markets in the Corporation area. 19 Maternity Homes and 26 child welfare centres were run by Corporation. There were 31 Family Planning Centres in the Corporation area, out of which, 14 were under the India Population Project in conformity with Central Government pattern. There is one Electric Crematorium at present and it is planned to have 3 more in the other parts of the city.

Civic Amenities

Construction of shopping complex at Jayanagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores and construction of a Public Utility building at Mayo hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60

crores was in progress. Construction of 14 community halls, 6 nursery schools, 2 High schools and 4 dispensary buildings and one swimming pool were in different stages of execution. There were 22 High schools, 5 Primary schools and 43 Nursery schools run by the Corporation.

Roads

Cement concreting the following roads. O.T.C. Road from N.R. Square to T.C.M. Royan Road, H. Siddiah Road from K.H. Road to 10th Cross Wilson Garden, Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Tank Bund Road in Journa list Colony, Sirsi Circle was completed.

Legal Cell

A legal cell consisting of an officer of the status of District and Sessions Judge with 4 Legal Assistants have been constituted in this Corporation.

Sports Activities

The Corporation has encouraged sports activities by making generous donations to the Karnataka State Cricket Association for construction of Stadium, Karnataka Foot-ball Association, Karnataka Hockey Association. In addition, grant for construction of Veera Soudha Building at Bangalore has also been sanctioned by the Corporation during the year under report.

Assistance to the Economically Backward People

Many cobblers have been provided with shelters and place for providing shelters for pavement dwellers kept up.

Education Cell

Free distribution of mid-day meals and books to the poor students, was continued in the Corporation schools.

Slum Clearance

The environmental improvement to 53 slums under 10 per cent assistance from Government had been done.

2. Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation, Hubli

Area and population

The area of the Corporation is 70.78 sq. miles with a population of 3.8 lakhs as per 1971 census.

Financial position

According to the budget of 1974-75, the total income of the Corporation is Rs. 2,668 crores as against the Expenditure of Rs. 2,755 crores.

Health

During the year an amount of Rs. 17 lakhs is spent on maintenance of Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries numbering to 16. The Corporation is maintaining three family planning centres out of which, in two centres vasectomy operation are being done. During the year, number of children who were brought under the special nutrition programme has gone upto 20,000. The conveyance of night soil as head load is completely stopped. Special programmes were also sponsored to eradicate mosquito menace, small pox, survelliance, inoculation of cholera ,autityphoid vaccination etc., are also kept open for public throughout the year.

Conversion of bhangi type latrines into W.Cs

The estimated cost of the scheme for Hubli costs Rs. 14,40,500 and that of Dharwad unit is 18,33,000. The Corporation has taken up the works simultaneously both at Hubli and Dharwad and an amount of Rs. 8.92 lakhs been spent in Hubli unit and an amount of Rs. 9.44 lakhs has been spent towards Dharwad unit.

Water supply and under ground drainage

A sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been spent under this scheme during the year.

Augmentation of water supply from Malaprabha Reservoir

The total scheme has been revised and according to the revised plan, it costs Rs. 8 crores. After the completion of the scheme, the Corporation would be able to provide 21 gallons of water per head to the city.

Housing and other construction

700 plots under the scheme has been taken up for implementation and a loan of Rs. 10.80 lakhs has been spent. Further, 416 plots have been developed and allotted. With a view to develop the Central Township area at Rayapur, the scheme of developing 140 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 67.04 lakhs has been taken up for implementation. The Corporation has taken up the construction of swimming pool at Hubli and Dharwad at a cost of Rs. 14.52 lakhs and 2.10 lakhs respectively. Picnic Centre at Nrupathunga Betta at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs has been taken up.

Construction of Market

There are four market buildings, construction work taken at a cost of Rs. 18.33 lakhs. Besides, construction of super market at Hubli and Dhawad at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has been taken up and that an amount of Rs. 12.17 lakhs has been spent over this work.

Gulburga Division Municipalities

There are 33 town Municipalities and 5 city Municipalities and 2 notified area committees in Gulburga division. Besides, recently Government have converted two panchayats viz., Afzalpur and Jewargi of Gulburga district into town municipalities.

Water supply Scheme

The comprehensive water supply schemes have been taken up by the city municipalities of Gulburga, Raichur and Bidar and the total expenditure is Rs. 217.95 lakhs. Water supply scheme in Gulburga district on I stage has been commissioned. Water supply scheme in Raichur is taken up in two stages. The work is almost completed. The water supply scheme in Bidar has been commissioned.

Underground Drainage Scheme

Costing a sum of Rs. 387.5 lakhs, sanction have been accorded to the underground drainage scheme to municipalities of Gulburga division and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 98.44 lakhs. The work of underground drainage scheme in all the districts of the division is in progress.

Slum clearance

The Scheme is under execution and a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as grants and Rs. 1.50 lakhs as loan to C.M.C. Gulburga.

Construction of Market at Shahapur

Sanction have been given for construction of munipal market at Shahapur at the cost of Rs. 3.90 lakhs as loan amount, partly financed by L.I.C. of India during the current year. Further a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs as special loan to Udipi municipality is provided by L.I.C. of India, Bombay.

Belgaum Division Municipalities

There are 31 Municipal Councils (of which 4 are City Municipal Councils and 27 are T.M.Cs) and 2 notified Areas in this division at (1) Gokak Falls (2) Yamanapur. 34 Town Panchayats have been converted into T.M.Cs. during the previous year.

Water supply and underground Drainage Scheme

A sum of Rs. 21.80 lakhs loans were secured from L.I.C. of India for the schemes. Further, the Government have sanctioned loans of Rs. 21 lakhs for various municipalities for execution of water supply and underground Drainage schemes during the year 1974-75.

Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies towards D.A.

During the year a sum of Rs. 45.61 lakhs has been provided as grant-in-aid to several municipalities of Belgaum Division towards D.A. and allowance.

Under-ground Drainage

Underground drainage schemes have been sanctioned in the following places at the cost noted against each under the loan assistance of the L.I.C. of India.

1.	Davangere	Rs. 51.42 lakhs.
2.	Shimoga	Rs. 80.00 lakhs.
3.	Bhadravathi	Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies towards D.A.

During the year 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 27.73 lakhs has been provided as grant-in-aid to several Municipalities of Bangalore Division towards the D.A.

Mysore Division Municipalities

General

There are 66 Municipalities including 3 City Municipalities viz., Mysore, Mangalore and Mandya. The Town Panchayats of Byndoor, Saligrama, Moodabidre, Suratkal, Buntwal, Belthangadi and Sullia were converted into Town Municipalities on 31st December, 1974.

The Municipalities have constructed shelters to cobblers in all important places where they sit and render service.

Water supply

Government accorded sanction for grant of loans amounting to Rs. 10.50 lakhs to the City and Town Municipal Councils in this division to enable the Municipalities to meet the expenditure on fresh schemes.

Slum clearence

To improve 30 slums in Hubli and 10 at Dharwad, as a first step, an improvement of slum areas at Murusaviramath of Hubli unit have been commenced.

Bangalore Division Municipalities

There are 58 Town Municipalities and 3 city Municipalities in the Division. In addition to the Municipalities there are four notified areas vz., (1) Ammasandra, (2) I.T.I (3) H.M.T., (4) Bhadravathi and 2 Sanitary Boards, viz., (1) H.A.L. Sanitary Board and K.G.F. Sanitary Board.

Water supply

A comprehensive water supply scheme for Davangere at a cost of Rs. 54 lakhs have been accorded. At an estimate of Rs. 67 lakhs water supply to Shimoga city has been sanctioned and so far a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been incurred. The Harihar Municipal council have also spent a sum of Rs. 7.56 lakhs towards water supply scheme. Under National Rural Water Supply Schemes, at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.49 lakhs, the scheme has been taken in the following places viz., Shiralakoppa, Sorab, Sagar, Hosanagar, Thirthahalli, Holalkere town, Hosadurga town and Jagalur town.

City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore

Sites

City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore has allotted stray sites to the general public for the year 1974-75. 3,678 residential sites have been allotted upto end of December, 1974. Further, 1,000 sites are proposed to be allotted during the remaining part of the year. 50 per cent concession extended to the economically weaker sections whose income is less than Rs. 2,400 per annum. Further, 205 Industrial sites have been allotted to various industries in different layouts of the Board.

During the year 1974-75, the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, has taken up 1 layouts and 3.310 sites formed and 3,678 sites were disposed of.

Formation of approach roads

(1) Formation of an approach road from Tumkur road to BEL upto Railway Crossing at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 lakhs is in full swing.

(2) The K.R. Road is in Banashankari II stage which is an important road linking with the existing K.R. Road in Basavanagudi is under formation and is expected to be completed by the end of March 1975.

Slum clearance

The City Improvement Trust Board has taken up 13 schemes for environmental improvements to slums amounting to Rs. 18,31,500 and basic facilities are provided.

D.C. works

(a) Under the environmental improvement of slums project sponsored by the Government of India out of 62 works of providing water supply to slums, which were

under progress, 60 works have been completed and underground drainage to 51 slums out of 56 slums has been completed.

(b) Out of 126 D.C. works of providing water supply to the various layouts, which were under progress, 101 works have been completed and the remaining 25 works are under various stages of progress.

(c) Out of 32 D.C. works providing underground Drainage to the various layouts, which were under progress, 9 works have been completed and the remaining works are under various stages of progress.

City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore

The City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, which is functioning ever since 1903 continued its activities during 1974-75. At an estimate cost of Rs. 1,14,15,000 layouts are made and 2,612 sites are formed. Out of 2,612 sites, 520 sites formed and allotted. 608 sites ready for allotment and 1,484 sites are being formed. About 500 sites have been allotted around the city. In all, 7,808 sites are allotted to Karnataka Housing Board for construction of Model Houses as per their requirements and availability.

Under Housing scheme 294 houses under construction and another 140 houses to be taken up and 47 are ready for allotment 388 houses are at various stages of construction.

The City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, has proposed to construct about 200 houses in the layout of Saraswathipuram, Jayanagar and other layouts to cater the economically weaker sections, low income group, middle income group and higher income group of people. In order to prevent hapazard growth of the city, in all directions, the city improvement trust board, Mysore, is planning all its layouts as per Master Plan of the city prepared by Planning Authority.

The Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigaion and Public Health Engineering, Bangalore

Potential Water Supply to 185 towns have been provided so far covering a population of about 64.65 lakhs. The balance 6.83 lakhs population is spread over in 62 towns which are yet to be provided with water supply facilities. Water supply scheme to Gadag-Betgeri has been taken up under L.I.C. assisted schemes costing Rs. 340 lakhs. Rs. 91.01 lakhs has been spent to the end of November 1974 for water supply schemes to 28 towns.

Drainage facilities or sewerage scheme have been provided only in 14 towns in the State so far covering a population of 24.47 lakhs incurring an expenditure of Rs. 202 lakhs. Besides 20 U.G.D. scheme costing 978 lakhs have been sanctioned with LIC loan assistance programmes are under various stages of progress and an expenditure of Rs. 823 lakhs have been incurred so far.

Under the industrial sector, water supply facilities to factories such as Aluminium factory at Belgaum, Fertilizer factory at Mangalore, Caustic soda factory at Karwar, have been taken up for execution and about Rs. 488.27 lakhs have been spent so far on these schemes. While water supply scheme to aluminium factory, Belgaum, Fertiliser factory Mangalore, have been commissioned, caustic soda factory, Karwar is under brisk progress.

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

The Board is charged with the responsibility of providing and improving the water supply and making adequate provision for the sewerage and sewerage disposal in Bangalore Metropolitan area. Approval for the I stage Cauvery Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme to Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.72 crores have accorded. The sanctioned project estimate contemplated drawing water from the Netkal Balancing Reservoir and supplying 30 MGD of water per day to Bangalore city through a transmission main over a gross head 1500.

The project was formally commissioned on 1st February, 1974, when water supply 10 M.G.D. was made available to the city from N.B.R. Further, in June 1974, the supply was augmented by another 10 M.G.D. thus increasing the total supply to about 20 M.G.D. as against the contemplated supply of 30 M.G.D. from N.B.R.

Sewerage works

(i) The 36 M.G.D. sewerage treatment plant at K & C Valley has been commissioned during the year.

(ii) The work of laying sub-mains, main and out fall sewers in the major valleys viz., Viswabarathi valley, Koramangala valley and Challagatta valley have been completed except for a few missing links which are also in progress.

(iii) The work of laying sewers upto the city outskirts in the minor valleys of Kathigappa and Tavarekere has been completed.

The Mysore Slum Area (Improvement and Clearance) Board

The question of tackling the problem of slum clearance/ improvement has been engaging the attention of the Government of India and the State Government. Cent percent assistance for carrying out environmental improvement of 66 slums in Bangalore undertaken by the City Improvement Trust Board and Corporation. This scheme has been transferred to the State Government with effect from 1st April, 1974, to deal with the matter "The Mysore Slum Areas Improvement and Clearance Act, 1974" was enacted and brought into force from 1st November, 1974. Government have decleared slum areas as required under the Act in respect of 56 Municipal Councils (including 2 Corporations and 2 Town Trust Boards). The State

Government had provided a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs in the State Budget during 1973-74 in addition to the Central Assistance, for this purpose. During 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. So far, the following amounts have been released to the following Bodies

1.	Corporation of the City of Bangalore	Rs. 30 lakhs.
2.	Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation, Hubli	Rs. 15 lakhs.
3.	Mysore Municipality	Rs. 10 lakss.
4.	City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore.	Rs. 2 lakhs.
		Rs. 57 lakhs.

Housing Schemes under the financial assistance of HUDCO

The housing scheme proposed are.—

(1) construction of multi-storeyed buildings at Neelasandra layout adjoining the Austin town I stage; (2) Austin town II stage; (3) construction of multi-storeyed building in Domlur II stage; (4) construction of multi-storeyed buildings in Survey Nos. 131 and 138 of Ulsoor and 190 of Doddigunta.

An extent of 50 acres in Austin town has been acquired and an estimate for Rs. 132 lakhs has been prepared and and it is proposed to put up 288 flats for economically weaker sections, 488 for low income groups and 90 for middle income groups. In all, 826 flats covering an area of 17.78 acres. The scheme has been approved by the Government of Karnataka and HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of 102 lakhs.

New Schemes.—The following new schemes have been approved by Government.

(1) Austin town IIstage.
(2) Layout between Old Madras road and Banaswadi road.
(3) Matadahalli layout.
(4) Tavarkere-Madivala layout.
(5) Pillanna garden-second stage.

Approach road

The 100′ wide link road has been formed form old Madras road upto HAL road in the eastern side and from Hosur road (NH. 7) upto end of Koramangala.

Private layouts

The City Improvement Trust Board during the year has sanctioned and communicated approval of 20 private layouts for residential and industrial purposes on collection of supervision charges for private layout to the extent of Rs. 52,25,000.

Finance

The anticipated receipt was estimated to Rs. 7,59,18,600 and expenditure was Rs. 7,58,19,147 during the year 1974-75.

CHAPTER XV

Social Welfare and Labour

15.1. **Labour.**—Commissioner of Labour was the Head of the Department. Additionally, he exercised supervision over the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers and also functioned as Lime stone and Dolomite Mines Welfare Commissioner for Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The Labour Commissioner was assisted by an Additional Labour Commissioner, three Deputy Labour Commissioners at Headquarters. The field set up consisted of three regional level Deputy Labour Commissioners, eight Assistant Labour Commissioners usually incharge of two or more revenue district and thirteen Labour Officers usually in charge of one district each. There were, in addition. 20 Senior Labour Inspectors and 78 Labour Inspectors mainly incharge of enforcement work for the department.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 30.17 lakhs a sum of Rs. 29.61 lakhs was spent.

The Department administered 23 Central Labour laws and 3 State Labour enactments.

199 disputes were pending conciliation at the beginning of the year and 1,017 fresh cases arose during the year. Out of these, 381 cases were settled ; and 78 cases were dropped. Conciliation failed in 498 cases and 258 cases were pending conciliation at the end of the year.

The adjudication machinery consisted of two Industrial Tribunals at Bangalore and 3 Labour Courts at Bangalore. Mangalore and Hubli. 1,431 disputes were pending adjudication at the beginning of the year and 956 fresh cases were referred for adjudication during the year. Awards were passed in 829 cases leaving a balance of 1,558 cases.

39 strikes, 6 lockouts and 95 lay offs occurred during the year under report. In all, 97,754 workers were involved. 2,05,050 mandays were lost, wages worth Rs. 30.56 lakhs were lost and the loss of production was estimated to be Rs. 2.62 crores. The year also witnessed 54 incidents of closure and 56 of retrenchments affecting 7,088 and 23 workmen respectively.

25 industries were continued to be declared as public utility services under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

There were 897 registered Trade Unions at the end of of the year. 117 new unions were registered during the year while the registration of 114 were cancelled for various reasons. An amount Rs. 585 was realised by way of registration/amendments fee.

Employment in wood work and employment in handloom and powerloom (cotton) industry were added to part I of the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act.

Minimum wages were initially fixed during the year for employments in (1) stone breaking and crushing in any quarry (2) Road construction or building operation and (3) film industry.

The minimum rates of wages for employments in (1) Rice flour and Dal Mills, Ool Mills, Public Motor Transport, Cotton Ginning and Pressing manufactory and cashewnut industry were revised during the year.

The plantation Labour Act covered 1,180 plantations including 4 cardamom, 5 tea and 8 rubber plantations employing about 1,90,000 workers.

The beedi and cigar workers Act and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 were effectively enforced by the Department during the year under review.

The Department continued to publish the Karnataka Journal in English and Kannada as in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 18,700 was realised by way of subscription/ advertisement charges during the year.

15.2. **Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers.**—The enforcement staff for purposes of the Factories Act and the Boilers Act consisted of one Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers assisted by a Deputy Inspector of Factories and Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers, 14 Inspectors of Factories, 5 Assistant Inspectors of Factories, 5 Inspectors of Boilers and one Assistant Inspector of Boilers.

The Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers looked after the welfare, safety and health of the workers.

The Inspectorate excised control over all together 4,631 registered factories and 1,590 Boilers. A sum of Rs. 10.82 lakhs was realised towards registration/renewal and inspections fee for Factories and a sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs in respect of Boilers.

The Government, by their notification under Sec. 85(1) of the Factories Act, brought Agarbathi, Saw Mills, Areca, Jarda, Tanneries, Rice and Oil mills type foundries and Printing Press and Powerloom Industries under the purview of the Act.

There were 21 fatal and 9,205 non-fatal accidents.

15.3. **Employment and Training.**—The Department is headed by a Director who is assisted by Joint Director (Training), Joint Director (Employment) and Deputy Apprenticeship Adviser.

During the year under report 3 Probationery Principals were deputed for 3 month's Group Instructor's Course at the Central Training Institute, Calcutta. During February 1974 the Director participated in the Special Training Workshop on 'Qualitative Improvement of Industrial Training' at the Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Calcutta.

During June 1974, the Deputy Apprenticeship Adviser attended a meeting of the National Council for vocational

Training at New Delhi. The facilities available for refresher course of instructed staff at the Institutions of the Government of India were nnt fully utilised on account of economy orders in force.

16 training institutions imparted training in 24 engineering and 2 non-engineering trades with a seating capacity of 6,032.

All the institutions arranged educational tours for the trainees (to important industrial establishments) to enable the trainees to have practical knowledge of the working of the industries and 2,127 trainees availed the opportunity.

The Department paid a stipend of Rs. 40 p.m. to 50% of the total number of trainees and the Social Welfare Department paid a stipend of Rs. 45 p.m. to all trainees belonging to SC, ST, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes. The beneficiaries were 1,121 trainees belonging SC, 21 ST, 137 Denotified tribes and 64 Nomadic tribes.

The Directorate Officers conducted 1,715 detailed and Cursory inspections, including some surprise inspections whenever found necessary.

Orders were placed to the extent of Rs. 19.39 lakhs with the Stores Purchase Department against rate contracts. During the period under review an expenditure of Rs. 11.71 lakhs was incurred on purchase of tools and equipment.

The constuction of hostel building for apprentices in the premises of the ITI, Bangalore, construction of a Stores Block at Industrial Training Centre, Belgaum, Construction of a building for the ITI Hassan and construction of an additional workshop block at ITI Mangalore were undertaken. Action was initiated for taking possession of the land for setting up an ITI at Honnavar and for construction of a hostel building for the ITI Gulbarga.

The scheme came to an end on 31st December 1974. Proposals for implementing the Scheme on a modified pattern which enable the trainees to appear for the All India Trade Test were under consideration of Government.

All the esablishments cover under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 have a statutory obligation to train a prescribed number of apprentices they have and no obligation to absorb the apprentices in their establishments after completion of their training. During the year, 600 apprentices appeared for the All India Trade Test and 251 passed.

State level skills competitions were conducted. Merit certificates and medals were awarded for successful candidates. One apprentice trained at MICO Bangalore was awarded presidents' Gold medal.

All the expenditure of the Employment Service was completely met by the State Government, except the expenditure on the special employment exchange for the Physically handicapped was borne entirely by the Central Government.

The State Committee on employment, the district Committee on employment in each district, State technical working group on employment market information, Advisory Committee of the University Information Guidance Bureau at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad, State Co-ordination Committee on vocational guidance, Advisory committee for the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically handicapped, Bangalore and Advisory Committee on vocational guidance in seven districts continued to function during the year.

1,92,908 persons were registered during 1974-75. Against 24,124 notified vacancies 12,632 applicants were placed in employment during the year. There were 3,30,020 persons on the live register at the end of the year.

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Special efforts were continued to be made to place the Physically handicapped persons in suitable employment.

The professional and Executive Employment Exchange continued to render assistance to the technical/professional and graduates and post graduates.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau attached to the three Universities continued to function. They provided individual and group guidance to 417 students. The Hobby workshop at Bangalore Central College and VHD Institute of Home Science continued to function. The Bureaux at Bangalore placed 1,718 students in part time employment.

Area Employment Market Information Reports in respect of all the districts of the State were published for each quarter of the year. The State Employment Market Information Unit published the Quarterly Employment Review, Quarterly reports on shortage occupations and Quarterly news digest.

A Sample Survey to ascertain the socio-economic conditions of the candidates on the live registers of the exchanges in the State and a Sample study to assess the manpower shortages in Bangalore were taken up during year.

Seven vocational guidance units attached to the exchanges at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Mangalore, Mandya, Chitradurga and Gulbarga continued to function during the year.

2 Employment Officers were deputed for training at the Central Institute for Research Training in Employment Service, New Delhi and 2 Employment Officers were deputed for a refresher course at the same institute.

The unit having jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore, Chitradurga, Coorg and South Kanara conducted detailed inspection of EMI Units at the exchanges in the above districts. 67

employers who failed to render returns under the Act were issued show cause notices. Prosecution against 10 defaulting employers were launched in the courts and 7 were convicted. Action was initiated to set up one more Enforcement Unit at Hubli with jurisdicion over the remaining 11 districts.

This unit having jurisdiction over Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Mandya functioned in close co-operation with the Local Employment Exchanges and EMI sections and maintained close liaison with employers in making use of Employment Exchanges for their requirements.

The career study centre set up at Bangalore undertook compilation of information for preparation of a booklet on the Apprenticeship training facilities available in the State.

16.4. **Social Welfare.**— The Department is headed by the Director of Social Welfare. He is assisted by three Deputy Directors, five Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer, one Evaluation Officer and One Welfare Officer for women and children. There was one Deputy Director for each Division.

At the District Level, Deputy Commissioner continued to be the Controlling and Supervising Authority who was assisted by the District Development Assistants and District Social Welfare Officer.

At the taluk level, implementation of the schemes remained with the Block Development Officers, with the Assistance of the Social Welfare Inspectors. Besides this,the Tribal Adhoc Block Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, was implemented by the special officer for scheduled and other Tribes with headquarters at Hunsur in Mysore District. He worked under the direct control of the Director of Social Welfare.

The Department was entrusted with the work of amelioration of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and other backward classes.

During the year 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 102.99 lakhs was spent on various educational schemes taken up for the welfare of scheduled castes and Rs. 5.01 lakhs on schemes taken up for the welfare of scheduled tribes Rs. 6.97 lakhs on schemes taken up for welfare of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and Rs. 10.67 lakhs on schemes taken up for the welfare of other backward classes.

The statistical cell of the Department took up survey on bonded labour, jeetha system and socio-economic surveys on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

13 M.C.R.P. projects were taken up in addition to various economic upliftment schemes.

An employment cell was created mainly to verify the reservation made for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various Departments and public undertakings. The Employment cell registered the names of unemployed graduates and non-graduates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and sponsored their names to various organisations for appointment, whenever required.

According to the 1971 census the population of scheduled castes was 38.50 lakhs and scheduled tribes 2.31 lakhs. The percentage of literacy of scheduled castes was 13.88 and of scheduled tribe 14.69.

(i) Welfare of scheduled castes

17 hostels with a total strength of 275 boarders were started during the year and the strength of the boarders were enhanced by 614 in the existing Government Hostel started during the plan period.

3,050 Merit scholarships were awarded and a sum of Rs. 2.14 lakhs was sanctioned thereof.

49,242 students were awarded pre-matric scholarship and the scholarship amount sanctioned was Rs. 32.04 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 28.98 lakhs was spent for providing various boarding charges to 6,292 college going students.

A sum of Rs.28.93 lakhs was spent for providing various amenities like furniture, vessels and other equipment required for 309 General hostels.

A sum of Rs. 4.10 lakhs was spent for award of stipends to 2,000 trainees undergoing training in the various technical training.

A sum of Rs. 24,000 meant for starting of college hostels for scheduled caste/tribes was spent towards sanctioning grant-in-aid to the hostels managed by private agencies towards purchase of equipments.

A sum of Rs. 17,000 was spent for award of cash prizes to 34 students who passed SSLC in first class during 1973-74.

A sum of Rs. 4.95 lakhs was spent for enhancement of strength in 10 grant-in-aid hostels.

A sum of Rs. 7.38 lakhs was spent on the construction of 60 hostel buildings for prematric students.

118 nursery-cum-women welfare centres were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6.35 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 19,000 was spent as share capital contribution for 320 scheduled caste farmers to enrol themselves as members of PLD Banks and to raise the required amount of loan for improving their lands.

A sum of Rs. 2.14 lakhs was spent as share capital contribution to 1,900 S.C. individuals to enable them to enrol as members of the various co-operative societies.

A sum of Rs. 1.29 lakhs was spent as subsidy for the supply of inputs to 214 SC agriculturists who were sanctioned loan from Government.

A sum of Rs. 51,000 was spent for the improvement of the existing agricultural colonies for the land reclamation work and such other improvement works.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent for giving assistance to 2 Law Graduates to start their profession.

During the year the Government took a decision to set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.

A sum of Rs. 2.32 lakhs was spent for acquiring 125 acres of land in rural areas for providing house sites.

A sum of Rs. 3.19 lakhs was released during the year for construction of 457 houses at Rs. 700 per house in addition to timber worth of Rs. 394.

A sum of Rs. 9,000 was released for sinking drinking water wells.

During the year, Rs. 10.98 lakhs were released for the construction of 109 community centre buildings.

A sum of Rs. 96,000 was spent for removal of untouchability.

A sum of Rs. 9,000 was released towards electrification of 18 houses.

(ii) Welfare of scheduled tribes

A sum of Rs. 5.01 lakhs was spent under education. Merit scholarships to the tune of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned in respect of 45 students. 1,613 received prematric scholarships amounting to Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

Rs. 10,000 was spent under the scheme of payment of extra boarding charges benefiting 80 students.

Under scheme providing equipment and clothing to children, Rs. 1.98 lakhs were spent and 4,102 children were benefitted.

Rs. 1.69 lakhs were spent under the improvement to existing hostels by providing dresses, books, etc., to boarders of 12 Government hostels.

Rs. 2,000 were spent in respect of 45 trainees under the scheme "stipends to trainees in ITI".

Rs. 4,000 were sanctioned to students under the scheme award of prize money to students who passed SSLC in 1st class.

Rs. 9,000 were spent as grant-in-aid to 2 private managements running hostels.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was spent for the welfare of S.T. 1.72 lakhs were spent under the scheme supply of inputs to agriculturists (287) who were sanctioned lands.

Rs. 20,800 were spent under the scheme assistance to enrol as members of co-operative societies and PLD Banks (232).

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was invested in the share capital of the SC/ST Development Corporation.

A sum of Rs. 1.19 lakhs was spent for Health and Housing Schemes.

A sum of Rs. 1.19 lakhs was sanctioned as subsidy for the construction of houses and 169 houses were constructed.

(iii) Welfare of Denotified Tribes

A sum of Rs. 6.97 lakhs was spent for the welfare of denotified tribes under education, Rs. 36,000 were spent

for starting one hostel. Rs. 1.25 lakhs were spent under the scheme 'prematric scholarships' benefitting 1,922 students, Rs. 45 were spent for paying extra boarding charges for 360 students, Rs. 1.95 lakhs were spent to improve 31 hostels, Rs. 13,000 were spent to pay stipend to 289 trainees who underwent training in ITI.

Rs. 2.83 lakhs was paid in the form of grant-in-aid to private hostels. 32 such hostels were benefitted.

Rs. 17,000 provided under the economic uplift schemes were diverted for educational schemes under Health and Housing.

(iv) Welfare of nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes

A sum of Rs. 4.98 lakhs was provided for educational schemes during 1974-75, Rs. 0.31 lakhs was spent to pay grant-in-aid to private hostels benefitting 7 hostels. Under the scheme Award of prematric scholarships a sum of Rs. 4.23 lakhs was spent to pay extra boarding charges to 312 post matric students. Rs. 5,000 were spent to pay stipends to trainees who underwent training in ITI.

(v) Welfare of other backward classes-Education

Rs. 10.67 lakhs were spent on the educational schemes during 1974-75. Rs. 5.85 lakhs were given as grant-in-aid to 115 private hostels. 5,183 prematric scholarships were awarded to students at a cost of Rs..3.37 lakhs. Under the scheme 'Improvement to existing hostels' Rs. 1.45 lakhs were spent to improve 26 hostels.

During the year a sum of Rs. 4.54 crores were spent under non-plan for the benefit of all those coming under the purview of this Department, in addition to the plan provision of Rs. 2 crores.

A provision of Rs. 53.91 lakhs were made by the Central Government for the implementation of various schemes for the welfare of SC/ST, denotified tribes such as education.

health, housing, economic upliftment, etc. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 56.85 lakhs.

The Government sanctioned a civil right enforcement cell in order to deal with cases of atrocities committed against SC/ST. The Cell received 1,415 petitions. 678 cases were sent to the Superintendent of Police for taking necessary action, 232 were enquired. With regard to 505 cases detailed reports were called for from the Superintendent of Police and reports pertaining to 147 cases have been sent to Government/IGP/DIG.

15.5. Child Welfare.—The Department dealt with the implementation of the following social legislations and welfare programmes :—

(i) The Karnataka Children Act, 1964

(ii) The probation of offenders Act, 1958

(iii) The S.I.T. in Women and Girls Act, 1956

(iv) The Karnataka Habitual offenders Act, 1961

(v) Children and women welfare programmes

(vi) Social and Moral hygiene and Aftercare programmes and

(vii) Programmes for the welfare of the handicapped.

(i) The Karnataka Children Act, 1964

There were 24 Remand Homes, 18 managed by Government and 6 by District Probation and Aftercare Association in the three districts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum. Children below the age of 16 years in the case of boys and 18 years in the case of girls were admitted to the Remand Homes for observation and study until such time as their cases were disposed off by the juvenile courts either by restoration to their lawful guardians or by commital to certified schools or fit person institutions

During the year 3,340 boys and 412 girls were sheltered in all the remand homes.

There were 9 certified schools—seven for boys, one for girls and one for both boys and girls. There was also one institute for the mentally handicapped children functioning exclusively for committed children who were mentally retarted. Each school had a visiting medical officer. The number of inmates during the year was 1,025 including 159 girls.

Apart from the schools managed by Government there were private institutions run by voluntary organisations. They had 863 boys and 101 girls at the end of the year.

The period of stay of the children in the schools varies according to the order of the courts but not beyond the age of 18 years in case of boys and 20 years in cases of girls. The schools provided food, clothing, medical care, general education, vocational training and recreation facilities.

(ii) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

A probation officer functioned in every district under the provisions of the central probation of offenders Act. They were guided and supervised by a regional probation Superintendent at the head quarters. The probation officers carried out the enquiry and supervision work entrusted by the courts.

During the year the cases of 1,402 men and 56 women were referred by the courts for enquiries of these, 211 were released after admonition. 772 on probation of good conduct and 90 were sent to borstal schools. 80 cases were under supervision at the end of the year. The probation officer attended in addition 2,354 enquiries and 492 supervision cases under other social legislations.

(iii) The S.I.T. in Women and Girls Act, 1956 Moral hygiene Programme

There were 7 reception centres and 3 State Homes for women. They received women and girls in need and distress as voluntary cases and also women and girls sent by the courts under the S.I.T. in women and girls Act.

There was also one protective home at Bangalore exclusively for admission of cases under the Act.

Many SSLC passed inmates were deputed to undergo training as midwives, gramasevikas and teachers. Some were receiving training in typewriting and shorthand. Training in various crafts were imparted to the inmates of State Homes.

Management committees appointed by Government for each institution reviewed the progress made and suggested ways and means for proper implementation of the programme. There was a state level Advisory Board to advise Government on related matters.

During the year 432 women and 265 girls and 114 children were admitted as voluntary cases. Under the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls Act, the cases of 20 women, 25 girls and 8 children were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year under review 1,305 women, 408 girls and 7 children were admitted as S.I.T. cases. Of these, 1,158 women and 364 girls were discharged, aquitted 144 women and 49 girls were fined, 2 girls were committed to protective home, 2 girls were released on bond and the cases of 21 women 16 girls and 7 children were pending at the end of the year.

A state home for men at Hubli and 2 district shelters at Belgaum and Mysore provided after care assistance to the discharged male inmates from the correctional and non-correctional institutions. Training facilities were provided and the inmates were encouraged to continue education.

There were 103 inmates in these three institutions at the beginning of the year. 46 new inmates were admitted and 55 discharged during the year. There were 94 inmates at the end of the year.

Four liason officres working in the central jails interviewed 1,128 prisoners, 10 released prisoners were helped to find jobs, 9 were given shelter in hostels and 5 were given financial assistance to purchase tools and equipments so that they could work independently.

IV. The Karnataka Habitual Offenders Act

The Industrial and Agricultural settlement continued to function. There were no new admissions. Two settlers were released on licence by the Reclamation officer on the recommendations of the visiting committee.

An agricultural farm of 40 acres and an industrial section in weaving and tailoring were maintained for the training and employment of the settlers. The revenue realised was Rs. 20,135-37.

There were 2 juvenile service bureau at Bangalore and Hubli-Dharwar. One new juvenile service Bureau was set up at Davangere during the year. These bureau implemented the non-institutional programme aimed at prevention of deliquency. The bureaus had facilities to provide counselling and guidance services to delequent children and children with behavioural problems.

After care Home for the mentally retarded women continued to function. During the year, 3 women and 4 girls were admitted.

The Voluntary organisation were encouraged to take up women welfare schemes by giving their grant-in-aid. These schemes included home for destitute women, hostels for working girls and vocational training for women and girls.

A sum of Rs. 9,34,926 was given as grants to 24 voluntary organisations under the centrally sponsored scheme to start 39 cottages for the care of destitutes and orphan children. Under the scheme of financial assistance to needy women for taking up training a sum of Rs. 1,700 was granted to a voluntary organisation.

4 voluntary organisations looking after the aged were given grants amounting to Rs. 19,760 and 9 voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the physically handicapped persons received a grant of Rs. 1,22,880. An amount of Rs. 44,105 was released to 12 voluntary organisations running orphanages for meeting their requirements of non-recurring expenditure. Under the scheme of assistance for hostels for working women a sum of Rs. 6,000 was given. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to Association for Social Health in India aimed at mobilising the public opinion against prostitution. Rs. 1,500 was given as financial assistance to ex-inmates and discharged prisoners for their rehabilitation.

The work relating to the education of the physically handicapped was transferred during the year to this department from the Education Department. Four residential institutions for the education of deaf and blind children provided education up to VIIth Standard and Vocational training in music, weaving, cane work, needle work, sewing and knitting etc.

There were 198 blind children and 132 deaf children. 37 blind children including 6 girls and 61 deaf children including 21 girls were admitted during the year.

The Department awarded scholarships to a tune of Rs. 1.22 lakhs to 383 physically handicapped persons to enable them to pursue their education or vocational training.

The State level Advisory Board to advise government on education and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped continued to function.

With a view to increasing the technical competence of the department personnel, a number of officers were deputed to schools of social work for long term and short term intensive training.

CHAPTER XVI

Planning

16.1. **Bureau of Economics and Statistics.**—The Bureau is functionally organised in to different sections dealing with various items of work which are broadly grouped under three wings *viz.*, (1) Economics Wing, (2) Agricultural Statistics Wing and (3) Demography and Publications Wing.

The Bureau was headed by a Director. He is assisted by 3 Joint Directors. The work was distributed among 11 technical divisions and one administrative division. Each division is under the charge of a Deputy Director. Various items of work were organised in to sections, each section being under the charge of an Assistant Director.

There was a District Statistical Officer (in the rank of an Assistant Director) in each of the 19 districts. The D.S.O. was a member of the District Planning Committee. He also attends the District Co-ordination Committee meeings. In addition there was statistical call attached to the IADP at Mandya. At the Taluk level there was a Progress Assistant in each CD Block and a Junior Statistical Assistant attached to each taluk office besides one Enumerator.

The Director functioned as the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Agricultural Census Commissioner and Officer on Special Duty under the direction of N.S.S. Organisation, Government of India in the matter of collection of Industrial Statistics under the collection of Statistics Act.

5 Joint Directors, 10 Deputy Directors, 12 Assistant Directors and 60 Class III officials were deputed to other departments during the year 1974-75. 2 Deputy Directors, 8 Assistant Directors and 10 SSAs were deputed to the Institute for Social and Economic Change for training in Economic Analysis and Report Writing for a period of 8 weeks. Besides 11 officers were deputed to the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore for various training courses. The Director conducted detailed inspection of 11 District Statistical Offices and the rest of the offices were inspected by the Joint Director and Deputy Directors in charge of administration.

Committees constituted for the Bureau

(i) The Departmental Recruitment Committee met 8 times during the year for recruitment to the cadre of JSAs, Stenographers and Typists.

(ii) A Supervisory Committee constituted at the State Level and District Level on Sample Survey for Assessment of High Yielding varieties.

(iii) Inter-departmental co-ordination committee on vital statistics was constituted as per the recommendation in the conference of the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and marriages to oversee the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969.

(iv) A Committee was constituted with a view to prevent errors and internal inconsistencies in the Statistal Abstract of Karnataka.

Representation is given for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department. At the beginning of the year there were 105 persons belonging to SC and 4 belonging to ST in service. At the end of the year there were 92 SCs and 4 STs.

The Rainfall section attended to the weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual rainfall reports. Data was supplied to various departments of Government and other agencies.

The weekly and monthly weather and crop reports were compiled and sent to Government and other departments. These reports indicate in brief the general summary of crop conditions prevailing in the State.

The timely reporting scheme was continued with a view to obtain quick and correct estimates of area and production of principal crops and also the agricultural statistics.

Important state schemes were Crop Estimation Survey, Supervisory check on cotton, surveys on fruits and vegetables, Agricultural Research Investigation, collection and completion of statistics relating to wells, socio-economic survey in Ayacut areas of M.I. Projects and sample survey for methodological investigation into High yielding varities programme.

Scheme for improvement of crop statistics is a centrally sponsored scheme to conduct sample check of area enumeration and crop cutting experiments by the State Statistical staff, crop estimates survey on Hybrid/High yielding varieties crop, crop estimation survey on Tobacco, Ginger, Turmetric and pepper.

Besides brief report on cotton for the cotton growing districts was prepared and published in the report of Crop Estimation Survey on cotton.

The Bureau implemented the scheme of sample registration in both rural urban units. The object of the scheme is to provide reliable estimates of annual birth and death rates for rural and urban areas.

Collection of data on monthly physical output and its value in respect of some of the selected industries under mining, manufacturing and electricity in the State was continued during the year under report. In addition, annual index of Industrial production was prepared.

Collection of statistics relating to village and small industries in the unorganised sector in the State which was udertaken during 1972-73 was completed during 1974-75.

Consolidated statements of half-yearly returns of census of Government employees and appointments for 111 departments pay-scalewise and departmentwise was compiled.

Statistics on labour-absenteeism in factories and plantations, strikes, lock-outs and lay-offs were collected, compiled and published in the monthly Economic Newsletter and other relevant publications. In addition, a quarterly report on accidents, hazards etc. in factories was published.

A brochure on Local Bodies Statistics for the year 1969 to 1972 was prepared and released during February 1975. Collection of statistics pertaining to construction, employment, income and expenditure of Local Bodies and co-operation in the State for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 was started and the same was in progress during the year under report.

During the year 1974-75 the following publications were brought out. (1) Karnataka at a Glance 1974, (2) Quarterly bulletin of Economics and Statistics, (3) A brochure on the activities of the Motor Vehicles Department and on Co-operative movements, (4) Karnataka

Economy in figures, (5) Statistical outline, (6) Statistical Abstract.

The field work of 28th round of National Sample Survey which was commenced on 1st October 1973 was completed.

The field work of 29th round of NSS was commenced on 1st July 1974. The survey was conducted in 360 villages and 216 urban blocks in 12 months.

The tabulation of data on employment and unemployment pertaining to 27th round was under progress at the end of the year. Consolidation of certain data regarding survey on the level of poverty in villages was completed. Tabulation of data on the survey on the conditions of rural roads in Karnataka was completed and the report published.

The wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities were compiled upto March 1975. The prices of animal husbandry and Forestry products were compiled for the year 1974-75. The farm harvest prices of agricultural commodities for the year 1974-75 received from all the District Statistical Officers were compiled and the State average prices worked out.

Statistics on Agricultural wages were compiled category-wise annual averages were worked out.

A statistical review on the trade in the retail prices of essential commodities for all the weeks during the year under report was prepared.

A Housing survey in Bangalore City was taken up in order to estimate the disparity between the market value of he properties and the values mentioned in the registered sale deeds.

The Economics Division of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics was strengthened during 1974-75 under the scheme of "Strengthening of the Planning Machinery". The

studies taken relates to the field of agriculture, industry population, finance, taxation, prices, planning and development.

16.2. Government Computer Centre.—The Computer Centre was established on 1st November 1971. During the year under report, the computer which was 12 K system was upgraded to 16 K memory.

Till the year 1973-74, the centre was a wing of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The Manager was declared as a Head of the Department in 1974-75.

The Computer Centre continued to function as a Data centre rendering service to various departments of Government, autonomous bodies of the State Government and Corporations and whenever spare capacity was available rented the same on hire basis to Private Organisations.

The major activities of the centre are divided into three categories, viz.:

(1) Regular job processing

(2) New jobs taken and

(3) Time hired to block time users and **adhoc** users.

During the year under report the following jobs were continued:

(i) Processing the work relating to S.S.L.C. I and II Pre-University Examinations right from the stage of printing of admission tickets to the final stage of printing of certificates and statement of marks.

(ii) Processing work relating to examinations conducted by the Karnataka University.

(iii) Processing work relating to Provident Fund accounts, Financial accounts and Depreciation Accounts of vehicles of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC).

(iv) Insurance accounts and maintenance of ledgers of the Karnataka Government Insurance Department.

(v) Processing work relating to budgetary control, Financial management statistics and reports pertaining to the accounts of the Government were processed.

(vi) The work on compilation of the sales tax account of the Commercial Tax Department.

(vii) Reconciliation work pertaining to payments of Sales tax made through challans and consolidated statements.

(viii) The inventory management system of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.

The computer processing work with reference of fertilizer recommendation based on the soil survey analysis was one of the most important and interesting applications entrusted to the centre by the Agriculture Department and this item of work was started during 1974-75. This work envisages making fertiliser recommendations based on soil sample analysis to reach the farmer at the village level; the recommendations will furnish the particulars of exact dosage of different types of fertilizers to be applied cropwise.

At the instance of the world Agricultural Census Commissioner at the State level certain supplementary tables required in connection with the Land Reforms activities were also processed on the Computer.

Certain financial management statistics of ways and means, position of State Government as well as the DCB Compilation of the Revenue Department were compiled.

Processing of certain arrears of work of the Small Scale Industries Census undertaken by the Government of India was also completed.

On the basis of feasibility report sent to Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., a beginning was made for Inventory Management and stores Accounting and Computer processing.

Spare capacity was given on block time contract to a few private consultants during the year. Certain public sector undertakings like ITI also made use of the system on payment basis.

The total meter utilisation for the year under report was of the order of 2,760 meter hours with an average utilisation of 230 meter hours per month.

Feasibility reports and applications in respect of the following departments have been prepared and sent to the respective departments for consideration.

(1) Study of Inventory control system and its computerisation pertaining to State Road Transport Corporation.

(2) Computerisation of property tax collection of Bangalore City Corporation, etc.

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